Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. XV No. 52. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1906. PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

SUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRATION

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS RALLY TO PROTEST IN FAVOR OF OUTRAGED BROTHERS.

Large Parade in Three Divisions Traverses East and West Sides to Accompanying Cheers of Workmen On the Streets—Eloquent Speaekrs Hold Large Throng at Union Square In Spite of Frosty Weather—Collection Boxes Liberally Patronised and Large Addition to Defense Fund Gathered.

Despite the chilly weather and the short space of time allowed by circumstances for its preparation, the parade and mass meeting held the 14th inst. under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World, to protest against the unlawful kidnapping, and attempt at the judicial murder of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, St. John and others, was an unqualified success. Braving the cold and wind, a thousand and a half of people took part in the parade, and stood on Union Square till a late hour, applauding to the echo every mention of the persecuted miners, and their organization, the Industrial Workers of the World.

Division No. 2 of the parade, consisting of east side I. W. W. locals, the Russian Bund, and other progressive organizations, formed at Rutgers Square, and got under way, headed by an I. W. W. band, promptly at 7.15. They marched uptown and at Fourth street and Second avenue, fell in behind Division No. 1, which had formed in Fourth street before the I. W. W. headquarters. These two division continued to march up Second avenue, and were joined at 20th street by Division No. 3, which had come down from 44th street. The completed procession then turned west, marching to the inspiring strains of the Marseillaise, and about 8.30 arrived on the plaza at Union Square.

Conspicuous in the parade were transparancies, bearing such legends as:

"Our Brothers Must Not Be Murdered."

"Capitalist Outlawry Must Cease."

"Tis the West Now
East Will Be Next
Wake up!"

"Moyer's and Haywood's Crime Is Organizing the Miners."

All along the line of march, the onlooking workers showed great interest and enthusiasm. As Division No. 2 passed several east side clothing sweat shops, the imprisoned slaves showed their class inspiration by snatching an instant from their work to wave success to the men and women in line.

Arrived at Union Square, Chairman Vaughan called the meeting to order, and introduced the first speaker, James M. Reilly. Reilly had his audience with him from the start as he showed up the dastardly plot on foot in Boise, against innocent men. "Whatever the capitalist press may say of this gathering to-morrow", he said, "there is one thing they dare not say; and that is, that it was a gathering of workingmen who knew their rights, and were determined to have them."

The next speaker was Ludwig Lore, who in a stirring address in German, covered about the same field as Reilly.

The chairman then introduced William Keogh, president of the New York Industrial Council. Keogh warned his hearers against permitting this Idaho outrage to be carried out without strenuous protest, for in that case it would mean the repetition of the same thing wherever the working class was organizing itself class consciously.

Secretary Chase then read to the gathering the resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Following the adoption of the resolutions, Arturo Caroti, made a well chosen, pointed speech in Italian. He called attention to the palaces on Fifth avenue and the miserable hovels in which the producers of those palaces were lodged, and in which they die of starvation, chronic starvation, and exposure. For organizing the working class to abolish this unequal condition, Moyer and his brothers were to be hanged or lynched if possible. Caroti was loudly applauded by the Italian delegation present.

Joseph Schlossberg spoke next in Jewish, and was warmly received, after which Daniel De Leon addressed the throng.

"This is not the time for shouting, but for sober thinking," said De Leon. "This is not the time to get hot in the collar, but to keep cool. The capitalist class is organizing a vast conspiracy against the awakening aspirations of the working class, and nothing would please them better than to anger the workers into losing their heads."

As the speaker was tracing the various acts of illegality and brutality perpetrated by the capitalist clas, he was interrupted by hisses and cries of "Shame!" When he was concluding, he said "You may well cry 'Shame!' We all feel 'Shame,' we think 'Shame,' and we are determined to end the Shame."

Chairman Vaughan then adjourned the meeting, after calling for three cheers for Moyer and Haywood, and for the Industrial Workers of the World, which were given with a vim that made the blood of the gathered workingmen tingle in spite of their long and patient stand in the cold.

During the speaking, ushers were going through the audience with contribution boxes, into which all were invited to drop their share toward the defense fund for Moyer and Haywood. The collection in the square amounted to $74.47. The committee among themselves took up enough to raise the amount to an even $75.

The resolutions as adopted by the meeting are as follows:

RESOLUTIONS:

Whereas, The Miners of the West, as early as 1892 showed themselves staunch defenders of Labor's rights by manfully resisting the encroachments of the mine-owning capitalists; and

Whereas, The united forces of capitalism used the governors, judges, and militia of that section of the country to crush this resistence by throwing the miners into bull pens, shooting them in the back, and even denying them in death the last rites of their faith; and

Whereas, The Western Federation of Miners, has since then stood as the defender of the working class in the West, and

Whereas, The Western Federation of Miners did in convention in Chicago, on June 27, 1905, unite with other revolutionary working class organizations to launch the economic forerunners of the Socialist Republic, the Industrial Workers of the World, with Haywood as the Chairman of that convention,

Whereas, Ex-Gov. Steunenberg was killed on December 30, 1905, undoubtedly as the result of some business rivalry arising from the present competitive system of society; and

Whereas, The capitalist class has seized upon this opportunity to compass the total destruction of the Western Federation of Miners by loading the responsibility for the crime of one of its own members on the shoulders of innocent members and officers of the miners' organization; and

Whereas, in pursuance of this dastardly plan, President Chas. H. Moyer, Secretary Wm. D. Haywood, G. A. Pettibone, Vincent St. John, and others have been kidnapped and deported in defiance of law and constitution, from their own states, without being given a hearing; and

Whereas, We recognize that if we allow such an unlawful act of conspiracy on the part of the state officials of Idaho and Colorado to pass unchallenged, like acts of terrorism will spread like wildfire throughout the United States, to the utter destruction of working class liberty; and

Whereas, Certain capitalist papers, by publishing without investigation the statements and articles of paid agents and tools of capitalist news bureaus, are doing their utmost to stultify the intelligence of the nation, and create a false sentiment against the Western Federation of Miners, and its wrongly accused officers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the working class of Greater New York, in mass meeting assembled in Union Square on this 14th day of March, 1906, under the auspices of a joint conference inaugurated by the Industrial Workers of the World, condemn the action of those executive officers and capitalist lackeys of the two states of Colorado and Idaho, from Governors Gooding and McDonald down to their tools, the district attorneys and military officers; and be it further

Resolved, That we condemn the above mentioned capitalist press for its attempt to lull into inaction the working class while its brave defenders are being murdered on false and ungrounded charges and be it further

Resolved, That we support morally and financially the Western Federation of Miners, and assist them to the utmost of our ability to free their imprisoned brothers and be it further

Resolved, That we unite with the Industrial Workers of the World, and with them fight shoulder to shoulder for the release of the defenders of our rights, and for the ultimate overthrow of capitalism; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the imprisoned miners in the Idaho state penitentiary, to their families, to the law-breaking governors of Idaho and Colorado, and to the press.

THROWN ON THE DEFENSIVE

The Boise, Ida., "Idaho Daily Statesman" has been forced upon the defensive. After having, for several weeks, been howling in chorus with its fellow hyenas of the reptile capitalist press against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, as though the Orchard-Adams "confessions"—the latest of the long series of shattered "confessions" at $2 per—had already been proven true, that paper has begun to grow apologetic. The apologies amount to a retreat. A few hand grenades may hasten the paper's gait backward.

The "Statesman" deprecates the language of the publications friendly to the accused. It is of the opinion the matter should be left to the courts to adjudicate, and that only thus could "the interests of even handed justice" be promoted. Even handed justice, forsooth! The theory of the law [and be it remembered that the capitalist press lies on its knees before the LAW in devotional devotion] is that a man is presumed innocent until his guilt is proven. The publications friendly to the arrested men maintain that they are innocent, their guilt not yet having been proven; the reptile press, subsidized by the Mine Owners' Association, declare they are guilty before their guilt is proven. If expressions of views in keeping with the theory of the law are wrong, what shall be said about expressions of views that trample upon that theory? If the views of the publications friendly to the three men will "imperil the interests of even handed justice," is it likely that the Mine Owners' Association who has already consigned the men to the gallows, will promote "the interests of even handed justice"? Obviously not. The lawless capitalist press having sailed in to overthrow the LAW, which it affects to worship, every decent man will recognize all the greater need of standing by the Law, of standing by it with all the greater vim. No other method will be able to counteract the mischief which the "Statesman" and its fellow defiers of the law would set on foot.

The "Statesman" is particularly apologetic concerning the manner of the extradition proceedings in Colorado. It declares suavely that the manner was "in no sense unusual," and with special unction it alleges that "there is probably not one case in forty" where the accused is given a hearing by the Governor from whose State the extradition is applied for, and is treated otherwise than these three men were treated. The "Statesman" knows that it is here insinuating a robust falsehood, all the more heinous because statistically true. Hardly one case of extradition in forty is against other than what may be called "strolling criminals." In none of these thirty-nine cases does the criminal care for, least of all demand a hearing; in all of them he is a palpable runaway; in all he is a stranger in the town in which he is captured, certainly an alien in the State of the capture; finally IN NONE ARE THE ARREST AND PROCEEDINGS CONDUCTED IN SECRET. As a rule the announcement of requisition papers being issued is made in the press long ahead of the arrest, night fall and the adjournment of the courts is not waited for, no special train, guarded by soldiers, is gotten ready, no effort is made to prevent the prisoner from communicating with his family and friends (he has none in these 39 cases, in the place of his capture). Such are the usual cases of extradition. Not one of these features attended the case of these men. Their case came obviously under the category of the one case in forty. They certainly are not "strolling criminals"; they are all residents of the State of Colorado and of the city of Denver; they there have their place of business; they are no runaways; they asked to communicate with their attorneys, the demand was refused; and in order to make assurance doubly sure, they were not arrested until after night fall, after the courts had adjourned, after the Governor had sneaked out of town, and after a special train had been gotten up under military escort to spirit them away so as to prevent recourse to all legal methods that might thwart the conspiracy. Such a proceeding is in every sense unusual; it has never before been resorted to in the history of the land; it is in violation of law and of decency; it bears the brand of Cain on its brow.

In sight of such practices; in sight of the proceedings being upon "confessions" of the sort that the Mine Owners' Association has more than once purchased for $2 and failed to convict its victims on; in sight of the fact that direct participation in the killing of Steunenberg by the three men, or such close complicity as would amount to the same thing, is out of the question, seeing that Moyer was not in Idaho since last October, three months before the killing, Haywood not for a year and Pettibone not in five years; in sight of the fact that the scheme is to endeavor to fasten upon them the guilt of "remote complicity"; in view of the fact that "remote complicity" may be construed from the most innocent acts or words, and that when McKinley was killed some demented fanatics and vicious foes of Hearst sought to hold him guilty as "an accomplice" on the strength of certain words that his paper in this city used on the occasion of McKinley's supposed indifference to the Goebel murder in Kentucky;—in sight of all these facts, vain is the endeavor of the Idaho "Statesman" to seek to apologize for the magistracy of its State and of Colorado. These have discredited themselves beyond redemption; along with them the reptile press of the capitalist class has covered itself with infamy. The two together have brought the country to the brink of social commotion. Only the friends of the three innocent men have by their intrepid and unflagging exposure of the facts and denunciation of the official and capitalist criminals made for real law and order. Only their conduct has stemmed the tide of social rupture. To them alone will credit be due if the country emerges from this crisis without a social catastrophe.

We greet as the first sign of the success of the publications, which the Idaho "Statesman" condemns, that that mouthpiece of the Mine Owners' Association has, despite the supposed omnipotence of its brigand masters, found it at last advisable to explain, that is, apologize. The People, for one, feels encouraged to proceed as it has begun in this matter—turn on the light and keep it turned upon every step taken in the Colorado-Idaho affair. There will be more explanations; there will be more apologies; from being forced upon the defensive, the malign spirits, back of the Colorado-Idaho conspiracy against the Working Class and the safety of the land, will be beaten into a rout.

CONGRESSIONAL

ANOTHER LIVELY CLAPPERCLAW THAT DISTRESSES THE RAILROADS.

Senators Lodge and Foraker Attempt to Confuse Rayner of Maryland—They Are Both Knocked Out of the Ring in Bad Plight—Urgency of the Court's Coming to the Rescue of the Hard Pressed Railroad "Charitable Institutions."

Well may the Supreme Court of the United States hasten to the rescue of the railroad companies. It is high time. These are being hard pressed in the Senate. Their spokesmen, the Lodges and Forakers, are becoming so sensitive that they are growing nervous, and they are becoming reckless in their statements, so reckless that they can be pinned on the spot. All this appeared during the clapperclaw of the 14th instant, which, again, was the event of the week.

Senator Rayner, the junior Senator from Maryland, had no sooner closed his address against the railroads—an address that was one of those curious combinations of visionariness and genius—than the railroad representatives jumped up and began to ask questions. They had reckoned without their host. Rayner bowled them down as fast as they rose.

The cause of the irritation on the part of the Forakers and Lodges was a statement by Rayner to the effect that the issue was "between the railroads and the people" and that "the railroads are interested in the controversy." After quite a little sparring, Foraker dropped off disabled, and Lodge and Rayner went on as follows:

Lodge—"The railroads are not a party to this controversy."

Rayner—"Does the Senator from Massachusetts mean to say that the railroads are not parties—not in the legal sense—to this controversy; that they have not a part in it ;are not interested?"

Lodge—"They are not taking any part in it that I am aware of. They are the subject of the controversy."

Rayner—"If they are not taking any part in it that the Senator is aware of, then the Senator has not read a line of the examination, because hundreds of pages have been consumed by counsel on behalf of the railroads before the committee advocating their principles. If they have not taken any part in it, the Senator has not read the examination."

Lodge—"They were summoned to testify."

Rayner—"Summoned?"

Lodge—"Yes."

Rayner—"Who summoned them? The railroads?"

Lodge—"No; the Committee summoned them. It had the right to summon them, and they appeared."

Rayner—"The Senator from South Carolina [Tillman, a member of the Committee] tells me they came of their own accord; that they were not summoned at all." ! ! ! !

At this point Foraker, who had recovered from his bruises, jumped in to give Lodge a chance to staunch his bleeding nose from the punch it had just received from Rayner, and the clapperclaw was switched off to other points.

When the trained parliamentarians who are fighting the cause of the railroads can be rendered so demented as to make statements that can be confuted on the spot, and thereby become boomerangs, the matter must stand badly with the "railroad Pillars of our Civilization."

STATE CONVENTION

OF NEW YORK SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY MEETS IN TROY.

Delegates from Thirteen Cities Seated—Candidates for State Election in November Nominated—Reports of Committees Received, and Much Solid Work Done.

Troy, N. Y., March 17.—The New York State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party went into session to-day at the Cronin Building. The first session, called to order promptly at 2 p. m. by State Secretary Ebert, was vigorous and interesting. The delegates took hold with a vim, doing considerable solid work before adjournment to evening session.

H. Kuhn was elected temporary chairman, and S. French, temporary secretary. The credential committee reported delegates present from Yonkers, Jamestown, New York, Schenectady, Buffalo, Utica, Brooklyn, Troy, Syracuse, Newburgh, Albany, Jamaica, and Rochester. The temporary organization was then made permanent.

Rules were adopted providing that nominations for State candidates in fall election be first business. The following were nominated: Governor, Thomas H. Jackson, Buffalo; Lieutenant Governor, Frank E. Passano, Troy; Secretary of State, Matthew Lechner, New York; Comptroller, John Kinney, Syracuse; Treasurer, Charles Gebner, Schenectady; Attorney General, John E. Wallace, Schenectady; State Engineer and Surveyor, John Orme, Yonkers.

The reports of the State Executive Committee and the Correspondence Bureau were received.

The work of assigning counties to Sections for the purpose of securing necessary signatures was next accomplished; all but fourteen counties were provided for. Committees on I. W. W., Unity, Colorado-Idaho Outrages, Party Press, Ways and Means, Mileage, and

(Continued on page 7)

PROTESTS POUR IN

WORKING CLASS OF NATION UNITING ON MOYER-HAYWOOD ISSUE—UNITED MINE WORKERS VOTE $5,000 TO DEFENSE—GOODING AND McDONALD DELUGED WITH LETTERS OF CONDEMNATION FOR THEIR DASTARDLY CONSPIRACY—DENVER SOCIALISTS HOLD MONSTER DEMONSTRATION AND RAISE $250

The following circular letter, in German and English, has been issued by the general officers of the I. W. W.:—

TO ALL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS OF PROGRESSIVE MEN AND WOMEN.

Superfluous should it be to direct your attention, in inflammatory words, to the atrocities perpetrated by the Mine Owners' Association of the West. Unable to make the officers and member of the most progressive labor organization in this land subservient to their dictation by corruptions and debauchery, they are now attempting to do away with them, with all means at the command of the pliant tools, by a brutal and outrageous murder. Four hundred millions of dollars are at the command of the persecutors backing the guileful governors and court officials of Colorado and Idaho, and if the wage earners and all true friends of freedom do not rise in mighty protest, the capitalist brutality of the Standard Oil Trust will demand more victims at their altar of murder and greed.

The defense, as a first resort to obtain the liberation of those condemned by the oppressors to die, will require immense sums. Class conscious workers will realize that it is necessary once more to endeavor, by peaceable means, to obtain triumph for justice and truth. If this fails, then the working people of this land will have good reason to point to the fact that the appeal for justice was made in vain and that the right of might has been made the code in all public institutions of this land. Then they will know how to proceed.

"Doubly given, who gives quick."

Send all contributions and lists to W. E. Trautmann, 148 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

Indianapolis, March 17.—The convention of the United Mine Workers of America to-day voted $5,000 for the legal defense of C. H. Moyer, W. D. Haywood and G. A. Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, who are under indictment in Idaho falsely charged with murder.

Denver, Colo., March 13.—At a mass meeting held under the auspices of local members of the Socialist Party last night nearly $250 was collected for the fund for the defense of Messrs. Moyer and Haywood, and resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted condemning the authorities for the arbitrary manner in which the men were apprehended.

The chief speech was made by Joseph Wanhope, who is here to write the story of the Haywood-Moyer case for Wilshire's magazine. He spoke briefly, but bitterly, against the action taken against the men.

The assemblage was one of the largest ever seen in the hall, the number present being estimated at over 3,000.

Boise, Id., March 12.—Governor Gooding has received numerous communications from labor organizations and other associations throughout the country respecting the prosecution of Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners; William D. Haywood, secretary, and George A. Pettibone. One of these is from Evansville, Ind., written by Secretary Jaynes of the central labor body. The committee's resolutions are in moderate tone, but reflect the idea so rapidly gaining ground that the prosecution of these men is in pursuance of an unlawful conspiracy.

Denver, Colo., March 13.—Governor McDonald has received a condemnatory letter from James T. Smith, former Deputy State Labor Commissioner, of which the following is a part:

Denver, Colo., March 8, 1906.

Jesse F. McDonald, Governor of Colorado:

Candidly, governor, had requisition papers from another state reached your office asking for the extradition of Mr. Moffat, Mr. Cheesman, Mr. Kountze, or John F. Campion, any or all of these men, would you have connived with the officials from abroad or at home to keep the matter of their impending arrest a secret from the men named; to have them arrested late Saturday night; prevent them from communicating with their friends or attorneys, and hustle them out of the state by the first train Sunday morning? It is certain that you would not have treated them or any other member of their class as you did Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone. A pauper is entitled to the same legal right as a millionaire. How, then, can you excuse or justify your action in railroading the Western Federation officials out of the state when you would not have thought of so doing had the men complained of been members of the seven-figure class?

It will not be seriously claimed that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone could not have been taken into custody during the day as readily as late at night. Moyer and Haywood spent the day preceding their arrest in their office in the Pioneer building, while Mr. Pettibone [illegible] the day at his store on Court place.

Personally, I believe the men under arrest and extradited to be innocent of all participation in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, and that this fact will be made clear when they are placed on trial. This, however, is only an opinion, and as such is entitled to no more consideration than as the opinion of one. While not presuming to speak for any one except myself, I am convinced that your action in not allowing the matter of extraditing Moyer, Haywood and Petibone to take the usual course in such cases, neither conferring any special privilege upon them nor denying them their legal rights, has subjected you to the well-deserved censure and condemnation of the people of this state, without reference to party, race, nationality, sex, color or creed.

JAMES T. SMITH.

MOYER-HAYWOOD MEETINGS.

Columbus, O., Sunday, 2 p. m., April 1st, at Odd Fellows' Temple, South High street. Wm. E. Trautmann, Gen'l Secretary-Treasurer I. W. W. will address the meeting.

Canton, O., Monday, March 26, 7.30 p. m. at Assembly Room, City Hall., Chas. O. Sherman, Gen'l President I. W. W., will deliver the principal speech.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 15—The I. W. W. locals here have arranged for a Moyer-Haywood demonstration at Frie Gemeinde Hall, 262 Fourth street, on Saturday, March 24. All progressive labor organizations, political as economic, are cordially invited to participate in this worthy event.

St. Louis, Mo., Sunday, March 25, 2.30 p. m. at Concordia Hall, 13th and Arsenal streets. Trautmann, Cox and Schwartz speakers. Music.

Trautmann and Cox will speak same day at 8 p. m. in Lightstone's Hall, corner 11th street and Franklin avenue.

Rochester, N. Y.,—On SUNDAY, March 25, at 3 p. m., in Cook's Opera House. This meeting is arranged by the combined efforts of practically all the labor organizations in the city.

DAILY PEOPLE CONCERT.

A Notable Success—Pictures of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, and St. John Cause Thrilling Outburst of Applause.

The Concert and Ball held at Grand Central Palace Sunday for the benefit of the Daily People was the biggest success for several years; the box office receipts exceeded the figures of last Thanksgiving Day, which was in itself a record breaker.

Everything went off without a hitch. The opera program by the New York Symphony Orchestra, was delightfully rendered under the leadership of Leo Schulz.

In connection with the entertainment, the photographs of the victimized W. F. M. officers, Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John, were thrown upon the screen by a powerful stereopticon. The pictures were greeted with rounds of soul-stirring applause, only equalled by the storm of hisses which was called forth by the picture of the Civic Federation in session.

The Bazaar was, as usual, liberally patronized, and the dancing was continued till well into the morning.

ALTGELD'S PARDON

Workingmen of America!

The present capitalist conspiracy against the lives of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, by the State authorities of Idaho, at the instigation of the Mine Owners' Association, resuscitates into importance the exhaustive document known as "Governor Altgeld's Pardon," in which the then chief magistrate of the State of Illinois laid bare the capitalist conspiracy and crime of 1887.

Read this document; engrave every word of it on your minds and your hearts.

The document attests, under the highest official seal of the State of Illinois; that the sole responsible agencies for the Haymarket tragedy of May 5, 1886, were Captain John Bonfield and other members of the Chicago police (whose brutality had terrorized the working people of that city) together with those equally culpable officials, who allowed the police felonies to go unpunished, and who opened wide the doors of the prisons but shut tight those of the Courts of Justice to the injured laboring classes; that the jury that convicted Parsons, Spies, Fischer, Engel, Lingg, Fielden, Schwab and Neebe was criminally packed by the officers of the Court; that in this heinous deed Judge Gary, State Attorney Julius S. Grinnell and Special Bailiff Henry L. Ryce were virtually and actually in collusion; that all of them acted throughout the trial with indecent ferocity, in violation of their oaths of office, in deference to the clamor and obedient to the mandates of the employing class, whose approval they corruptly sought to win; that the most important witnesses for the State were bribed or bulldozed to testify under dictation of the conspirators; that, accordingly, the trial and the enforcement of all its decrees was rank anarchy, and a blot upon civilization; and that all the prisoners were innocent.

By the light of this document, the methods now adopted against the officers of the W. F. of M. and I. W. W. by official capitalism and its press, will be better understood—and that enlightenment may result that may prevent the consummation of the crime now in contemplation.

GOVERNOR JOHN P. ALTGELD'S STATEMENT.

On the night of May 4, 1886, a public meeting was held on Haymarket square in Chicago. There were from 800 to 1,400 people present, nearly all being laboring men. There had been trouble, growing out of an effort to introduce the eight-hour day, resulting in some collisions with the police, in one of which several laboring men were killed, and this meeting was called as a protest against alleged police brutality.

The meeting was orderly and was attended by the mayor, who remained until the crowd began to disperse and then went away. As soon as Captain John Bonfield, of the police department, learned that the mayor had gone, he took a detachment of police and hurried to the meeting for the purpose of dispersing the few that remained, and as the police approached the place of the meeting a bomb was thrown by some unknown person, which exploded and wounded many and killed several policemen, among the latter being one Mathias Degan. A number of people were arrested, and after a time August Spies, Albert R. Parsons, Louis Lingg, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, George Engle, Adolph Fischer and Oscar Neebe were indicted for the murder of Degan. The prosecution could not discover who had thrown the bomb, and could not bring the really guilty man to justice, and, as some of the men indicted were not at the Haymarket meeting and had nothing to do with it, the prosecution was forced to proceed on the theory that the men indicted were guilty of murder because it was claimed they had at various times in the past uttered and printed incendiary and seditious language, practically advising the killing of policemen, of Pinkerton men and others acting in that capacity, and that they were therefore responsible for the murder of Mathias Degan. The public was greatly excited, and after a prolonged trial all of the defendants were found guilty. Oscar Neebe was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, and all of the other defendants were sentenced to be hanged. The case was carried to the Supreme Court and was there affirmed in the fall of 1887. Soon thereafter Lingg committed suicide. The sentence of Fielden and Schwab was commuted to imprisonment for life, and Parsons, Fischer, Engle and Spies were hanged, and the petitioners now ask to have Neebe, Fielden and Schwab set at liberty.

BASIS FOR APPEAL OF PARDON.

The several thousand merchants, bankers, judges, lawyers and other prominent citizens of Chicago who have by petition, by letter and in other ways urged executive clemency, mostly base their appeal on the ground that, assuming the prisoners to be guilty, they have been punished enough, but a number of them who have examined the case more carefully and are more familiar with the record and with the facts disclosed by the papers on file base their appeal on entirely different grounds. They assert:

1. That the jury which tried the case was a packed jury selected to convict.
2. That according to the law as laid down by the Supreme Court, both prior to and again since the trial of this case, the jurors, according to their own answers were not competent jurors and the trial was therefore not a legal trial.
3. That the defendants were not proved to be guilty of the crime charged in the indictment.
4. That as to the defendant Neebe the State's attorney had declared at the close of the evidence that there was no case against him, and yet he has been kept in prison all these years.
5. That the trial judge was either so prejudiced against the defendants or else so determined to win the applause of a certain class in the community that he could not and did not grant a fair trial.

Upon the question of having been punished enough I will simply say that if the defendants had a fair trial, and nothing has developed since to show that they are not guilty of the crime charged in the indictment, then there ought to be no executive interference, for no punishment under our laws could then be too severe. Government must defend itself; life and property must be protected and law and order must be maintained; murder must be punished, and if the defendants are guilty of murder, either committed with their own hands or some one else acting on their advice, then if they have had a fair trial, there should be in this case no executive interference. The soil of America is not adapted for the growth of anarchy. While our institutions are not free from injustice, they are still the best that have yet been devised, and therefore must be maintained.

WAS THE JURY PACKED?

The record of the trial shows that the jury in this case was not drawn in the manner that juries usually are drawn; that is, instead of having a number of names drawn out of a box that contained many hundred names, as the law contemplates shall be done in order to insure a fair jury and give neither side the advantage, the trial judge appointed one Henry L. Ryce as a special bailiff to go out and summon such men as he, Ryce, might select to act as jurors. While this practice has been sustained in cases in which it did not appear that either side has been prejudiced thereby, it is always a dangerous practice, for it gives the bailiff absolute power to select a jury that will be favorable to one side or the other. Counsel for the State in their printed brief, say that Ryce was appointed on motion of defendants, while it appears that counsel for defendants were in favor of having some one appointed the record has this entry:

"Mr. Grinnell suggested Mr. Ryce as special bailiff and he was accepted and appointed." But it makes no difference on whose motion he was appointed if he did not select a fair jury. It is shown that he *boasted while securing jurors that he was managing this case; that these fellows would hang as certain as death; that he was calling such men as the defendants would have to challenge peremptorily and waste their challenges on, and that when their challenges were exhausted they would have to take such men as the prosecution wanted.* It appears from the record of the trial that the defendants were obliged to exhaust all of their peremptory challenges and they had to take a jury, almost every member of which stated frankly that he was prejudiced against them. On page 133 of volume I. of the record it appears that when the panel was about two-thirds full, counsel for the defendants called the attention of the court to the fact that Ryce was confining himself to particular classes, i. e., clerks, merchants, manufacturers, etc. Counsel for defendants then moved the court to stop this and direct Ryce to summon the jurors from the body of the people, that is, from the community at large, and not from particular classes; but the court refused to take any notice of the matter.

ABOUT BAILIFF RYCE.

For the purpose of still further showing the misconduct of Bailiff Ryce, reference is made to the affidavit of Otis S. Favor. Mr. Favor is one of the most reputable and honorable business men of Chicago; he was himself summoned by Ryce as a juror, but was so prejudiced against the defendants that he had to be excused, and he abstained from making any affidavit before sentence because the State's attorney had requested him not to make it, although he stood ready to go into court and tell what he knew if the court wished him to do so, and he naturally supposed he would be sent for. But after the supreme court had passed on the case and some of the defendants were about to be hanged he felt that an injustice was being done and he made the following affidavit:

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss:—Otis S. Favor, being duly sworn, on oath says that he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Illinois, residing in Chicago, and a merchant doing business at 6 and 8 Wabash avenue, in the City of Chicago, in said county. That he is very well acquainted with Henry L. Ryce, of Cook County, Illinois, who acted as a special bailiff in summoning jurors in the case of the People, etc., vs. Spies et al., indicted for murder, tried in the criminal court of Cook County in the summer of 1886. That affiant was himself summoned by said Ryce for a juror in said case, but was challenged and excused therein because of his prejudice. That on several occasions in conversation between affiant and said Ryce touching the summoning of the jurors by said Ryce, and while said Ryce was so acting as special bailiff as aforesaid, said Ryce said to this affiant and to other persons in affiant's presence, in substance and effect as follows, to wit: "I [meaning said Ryce] am managing this case [meaning this case against Spies et al.] and know what I am about. Those fellows [meaning the defendants, Spies, et. al] are going to be hanged as certain as death. I am calling such men as the defendants will have to challenge peremptorily and waste their time and challenges. Then they will have to take such men as the prosecution wants." That affiant has been very reluctant to make any affidavit in this case, having no sympathy with anarchy or relationship to or personal interest in the defendants or any of them, and not being a Socialist, communist or anarchist; but affiant has an interest as a citizen in the due administration of the law, and that no injustice should be done under judicial procedure, and believes that jurors should not be selected with reference to their known views or prejudice. Affiant further says that his personal relations with said Ryce were at that time and for many years theretofore had been most friendly and even intimate, and that affiant is not prompted by any ill will toward any one in making this affidavit, but solely by a sense of duty and a conviction of what is due to justice.

Affiant further says that about the beginning of October, 1886, when the motion for a new trial was being argued in said cases before Judge Gary, and when, as he was informed, application was made before Judge Gary for leave to examine affiant in open court touching the matters above stated, this affiant went upon request from State's Attorney Grinnell to his office during the noon recess of the court, and there held an interview with said Grinnell, Mr. Ingham and said Ryce, in the presence of several other persons, including some police officers, where affiant repeated substantially the matters above stated, and the said Ryce did not deny affiant's statements, and affiant said that he would have to testify thereto if summoned as a witness, but had refused to make an affidavit thereto, *and affiant was then and there asked and urged to persist in his refusal and to make no affidavit. And affiant further saith not.*

OTIS S. FAVOR.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of November, A. D., 1887.

JULIUS STERN.

Notary Public in and for said County.

So far as is shown no one connected with the state's attorney's office has ever denied the statements of Mr. Favor as to what took place in that office, although his affidavit was made in November, 1887.

EXAMINATION OF JURORS.

As to Bailiff Ryce it appears that he has made an affidavit in which he denies that he made the statements sworn to by Mr. Favor, but unfortunately for him, the record of the trial is against him, for it shows conclusively that he summoned only the class of men mentioned in Mr. Favor's affidavit. According to the record, 891 men were examined as to their qualifications as jurors and most of them were either employers or men who had been pointed out to the bailiff by their employers. The following, taken from the original record of the trial, are fair specimens of the answers of nearly all the jurors, except that in the following cases the court succeeded in getting the jurors to say that they believed they could try the case fairly notwithstanding their prejudice.

William Neil, a manufacturer, was examined at length; stated that he had heard and read about the Haymarket trouble and believed enough of what he had heard and read to form an opinion as to the guilt of the defendants, which he still entertained; that he had expressed said opinion, and then he added: "It would take pretty strong evidence to remove the impression that I now have. I could not dismiss it from my mind; could not lay it altogether aside during the trial. I believe my present opinion, based upon what I have heard and read, would accompany me through the trial and would influence me in determining and getting at a verdict."

He was challenged by the defendants on the ground of being prejudiced, but the court then got him to say that he believed he could give a fair verdict on whatever evidence he should hear, and whereupon the challenge was overruled.

H. F. Chandler, in the stationery business with Skeen, Stuart & Co., said: "I was pointed out to the deputy sheriff by my employer to be summoned as a juror." He then stated that he had read and talked about the Haymarket trouble, and had formed and frequently expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the defendants, and that he believed the statements he had read and heard. He was asked:

Q. Is that a decided opinion as to the guilt of the defendants?

A. It is a decided opinion; yes, sir.

Q. Your mind is pretty well made up now as to their guilt or innocence?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would it be hard to change your opinion?

A. It might be hard; I cannot say. I don't know whether it would be hard or not.

He was challenged by the defendants on the ground of being prejudiced; then the court took him in hand and examined him at some length and got him to state that he believed he could try the case fairly. Then the challenge was overruled.

F. L. Wilson—Am a manufacturer. I am prejudiced and have formed an expressed opinion; that opinion would influence me in rendering a verdict.

He was challenged for cause, but was then examined by the court.

Q. Are you conscious in your own mind of any wish or desire that there should be evidence produced in this trial which should prove some of these men, or any of them, to be guilty?

A. Well, I think I have.

Being further pressed by the court he said that the only feeling he had against the defendants was based upon having taken it for granted that what he read about them was, in the main, true; *that he believed that sitting as a juror the effect of the evidence either for or against the defendants, would be increased or diminished by what he heard or read about the case.* Then, on being still further pressed by the court, he finally said: "Well, I feel that I hope that the guilty one will be discovered and punished, not necessarily these men."

A. Are you conscious of any other wish or desire about the matter than that the actual truth may be discovered?

A. I don't think I am.

Thereupon the challenge was overruled.

George N. Porter, grocer, testified that he had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the defendants and that this opinion, he thought, would bias his judgment; he would try to go by the evidence, but that what he had read would have a great deal to do with his verdict; his mind, he said, was certainly biased now, and that it would take a great deal of evidence to change it. He was challenged for cause by the defendants; was then examined by the court and said:

I think what I have heard and read before I came into court would have some influence with me, but the court finally got him to say he believed he could fairly and impartially try the case and render a verdict according to law and evidence, and that he would try to do so. Thereupon the court overruled the challenge for cause. Then he was asked some more questions by the defendants' counsel and among other things said:

"Why, we have talked about it there a great many times and I have always expressed my opinion. *I believe what I have read in the papers; I believe that the parties are guilty. I would try to go by the evidence, but in this case it would be awful hard work for me to do it."*

He was challenged a second time on the ground of being prejudiced; was then again taken in hand by the court and examined at length, and finally again said he believed he could try the case fairly on the evidence, when the challenge for cause was overruled for the second time.

H. N. Smith, hardware merchant, stated among other things that he was prejudiced and had quite a decided opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants, that he had expressed his opinion and still entertained it, and candidly stated he was afraid he would listen a little more attentively to the testimony which concurred with his opinion than the testimony on the other side; that some of the policemen injured were personal friends of his. He was asked these questions:

Q. That is, you would be willing to have your opinion strengthened and hate very much to have it dissolved?

A. I would.

Q. Under these circumstances do you think that you could render a fair and impartial verdict?

A. I don't think I could.

Q. You think you would be prejudiced?

A. I think I would be, because my feelings are very bitter.

Q. Would your prejudice in any way influence you in coming at an opinion, in arriving at a verdict?

A. I think it would.

He was challenged on the ground of being prejudiced; was interrogated at length by the court, and was brought to say he believed he could try the case fairly on the evidence produced in court. Then the challenge was overruled.

Leonard Gould, wholesale grocer, was examined at length; said he had a decided prejudice against the defendants. Among other things he said: "I really don't know that I could do the case justice; if I was to sit on the case I should just give my undivided attention to the evidence and calculate to be governed by that." He was challenged for cause and the challenged overruled. He was then asked the question over again, whether he could render an impartial verdict based upon the evidence alone that would be produced in court, and answered: "Well, I answered that as far as I could answer it."

Q. You say you don't know that you can answer that either yes or no?

A. No, I don't think that I can.

Thereupon the court proceeded to examine him, endeavoring to get him to state that he believed he could try the case fairly upon the evidence that was produced in court, part of the examination being as follows:

Q. Now, do you believe that you can—that you have sufficiently reflected upon it—so as to examine your own mind, that you can fairly and impartially determine the guilt or innocence of the defendants?

A. That is a difficult question for me to answer.

Q. Well, make up your mind as to whether you can render, fairly and impartially render, a verdict in accordance with the law and evidence. Most men in business possibly have not gone through a metaphysical examination, so as to be prepared to answer a question of this kind.

A. Judge, I don't believe I can answer that question.

Q. Can you answer whether you believe you know?

A. If I had to do that I should do the best I could.

Q. The question is whether you believe you could or not? I suppose, Mr. Gould, that you know the law is that no man is to be convicted of any offense with which he is charged unless the evidence proves that he is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt?

A. That is true.

Q. The evidence heard in this case in court?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you believe that you can render a verdict in accordance with the law?

A. Well, I don't know that I could.

Q. Do you believe that you can't—if you don't know of any reason why you cannot, do you believe that you can't?

A. I cannot answer that question.

Q. Have you a belief one way or other as to whether you can or cannot? Not whether you are going to do it, but do you believe you cannot? That is the only thing. You are not required to state what is going to happen next week or week after, but what do you believe about yourself, whether you can or can't?

A. I am about where I was when I started.

Some more questions were asked and Mr. Gould answered: Well, I think I have gone just as far as I can in reply to that question.

Q. This question, naked and simple of itself is, do you believe that you can fairly and impartially render a verdict in the case in accordance with the law and evidence?

A. I believe I could.

Having finally badgered the juror into giving this last answer the court desisted. The defendants' counsel asked:

Do you believe that you can do so uninfluenced by any prejudice or opinion which you now have?

A. You bring it at a point that I object to and I do not feel competent to answer.

Thereupon the juror was challenged a second time for cause, and the challenge was overruled.

James H. Walker, dry goods merchant, stated that he had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the defendants; that he was prejudiced, and stated that his prejudice would handicap him.

Q. Considering all prejudice and all opinions that you have, if the testimony was equally balanced would you decide one way or the other in accordance with that opinion or your prejudice?

A. If the testimony was equally balanced I should hold my present opinion, sir.

Q. Assuming that your present opinion is that you believe the defendants guilty, would you believe your present opinion would warrant you in convicting them?

A. I presume it would.

Q. Well, you believe it would; that is your present belief; is it?

A. Yes, sir.

He was challenged on the ground of prejudice.

The court then examined him at length and finally asked:

Q. Do you believe that you can sit here and fairly and impartially make up your mind, from the evidence, whether that evidence proves that they are guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, or not?

A. I think I could, but I should believe that I was a little handicapped in my judgment, sir.

Thereupon the court, in the presence of the jurors not yet examined, remarked:

Well, that is a sufficient qualification for a juror in the case—of course, the more a man feels that he is handicapped the more he will be guarded against it.

W. B. Allen, wholesale rubber business, stated among other things:

Q. I will ask you whether what you have formed from what you have read and heard is a slight impression, or an opinion, or a conviction?

A. It is a decided conviction.

Q. You have made up your mind as to whether these men are guilty or innocent?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It would be difficult to change that conviction, or impossible perhaps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It would be impossible to change your conviction?

A. It would be hard to change my conviction.

He was challenged for cause by defendants. Then he was examined by the court at length and finally brought to the point of saying that he could try the case fairly and impartially and would do so. Then the challenge for cause was overruled.

H. L. Anderson was examined at length and stated that he had formed and expressed an opinion, still held it, was prejudiced, but that he could lay aside his prejudices and grant a fair trial upon the evidence. On being further examined he said that some of the policemen injured were friends of his and he had talked with them fully. He had formed an unqualified opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants, which he regarded as deepseated, a firm conviction that these defendants, or some of them, were guilty. He was challenged on the ground of prejudice, but the challenge was overruled.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK)

Unity Conference

NEW JERSEY REPRESENTATIVES HOLD FINAL MEETING.

Minutes of the Sixth Session of the Unity Conference Between the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party, of New Jersey, held at Socialist Party Headquarters, Newark, Sunday. March 4, 1906.

Officers in their places.

Roll call:—

SOCIALIST PARTY.

Essex County—Green, James, Killingbeck.

Hudson County—Headley, Reilly, Wilson.

Passaic County — Glanz, Hueck, Ullman.

Union County—Burgess, Cassens, Walker.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Essex County—Mattick, Rapp, Quinlan.

Hudson County—Eck, Gallo, Hossack.

Passaic County — Frueh, Oatley, Schmitter.

Union County—B. Burgholz, Fallath, McGarry.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read and ordered sent to the Socialist press for publication.

The committee of six elected at the previous meeting to draw up a document on the findings of the Conference and to devise ways and means for having the entire proceedings of the Conference published in pamphlet form reported as follows:

Your committee has held two meetings since the last session of the Conference, one February 25, the other March 3. As the result of our labors the committee by unanimous action presents for our consideration the manifesto which it has drawn up, and also makes the following recommendations:

On Ways and Means—That the Conference itself raise a fund for the publication in pamphlet form of its entire proceedings. We have prepared sixty subscription lists, so that if the plan is adopted work can be started at once to gather the funds, a rough estimate is that from $150 to $175 will be needed. We figure that the lists should be good for an average of $2 each and that the sales from the pamphlet will make up any eventual deficit on the lists. We recommend the election of a committee to carry out the publication of the proceedings, also the election of a financial secretary and a treasurer to handle the finances. We further advise that the Conference do not adjourn sine die until the work of publication has been completed, and the financial matters adjusted. It is also recommended that meetings to discuss the findings of the Conference be arranged between the S. P. locals and the S. L. P. sections in the various localities.

The report of the committee was received, and upon the manifesto being read by the secretary of the committee, McGarry, S. L. P., moved that it be adopted, seconded by Rapp, S. L. P.

Following is the manifesto in full:

The Conference of representatives of the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party, of New Jersey, elected by a general vote of the membership of the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party of the State, upon the initiative of the Socialist Party, to consider the causes of the division between the two camps, and ascertain, if possible, whether solid ground could be found for a union of the militant Socialist forces of the State, and thereby of the land, hereby makes its joint report to its two respective constituencies.

* * *

We are happy to say that our conclusions have been unanimously arrived [illegible] in many instances, and in all others [illegible] virtual unanimity.

It did not take the Conference long to be one as to the essential reasons for the present deplorable division, consequently, it was no difficult matter to be ultimately agreed upon the essentials for the solid foundation for a united political Socialist movement.

We found that this foundation turned upon two points—first, the proper attitude for a political party of Socialism to assume toward the burning question of trades unionism, and, second, the proper attitude for a political party of Socialism to assume towards the ownership of its press, the voice of the movement.

* * *

Unionism.

As to the first, the Conference holds: (as the subjoined resolutions I., II., and III., set forth in detail) that, without the political movement is backed by a class-conscious, that is, a properly constructed economic organization, ready to take and [illegible] and conduct the productive powers [illegible] the land, and thereby ready and able [illegible] enforce if need be, and when need be, [illegible] fiat of the Socialist ballot of the working class—that WITHOUT such a body in existence, the Socialist political movement will be but a flash in the pan, successful, at best, in affording political preferment to scheming intellectuals, and thereby powerful only to attract such elements. On this specific head the Conference moreover holds, that a political party of Socialism which marches to the polls unarmed by such a properly constructed economic organization, but invites a catastrophe over the land in the measure that it strains for political success, and in the measure that it achieves it. It must be an obvious fact to all serious observers of the times, that the day of the political success of such a party in America, would be the day of its defeat, immediately followed by an industrial crisis, from which none would suffer more than the working class itself.

The Conference holds that for the Socialist political movement to favor A. F. of L. craft unionism is to bluntly deny Socialist principles and aims, for no matter how vigorously the A. F. of L. may cry "Organize! Organize!" in practice it seeks to keep the unorganized, the overwhelming majority of the working class, out of the organization. The facts can easily be proved to a candid world. High initiation fees, limitation of apprentices, cornering the jobs for the few whom they admit into the organization, are but a few of the methods used to discourage organization, which results, not only in lack of organization, but by the craft form of what organization they do have, they isolate the workers into groups, which, left to fight for themselves in time of conflict, become the easy prey of the capitalists. On the other hand, the readiness with which certain portions of the exploiting class force their victims to join the A. F. of L. is sufficient condemnation of the organization.

By its own declarations and acts, the A. F. of L. shows that it accepts wage slavery as a finality; and, holding that there is identity of interest between employer and employe, the A. F. of L. follows it out by gladly accepting the vice-presidency of the Belmont Civic Federaion for its president Gompers, thus allying itself with an organization fathered by the capitalist class for the purpose of blurring the class struggle, and for prolonging the present system which is cornered upon the exploitation of labor.

For these reasons the Conference concludes that it is the duty of a political party of Socialism to promote the organization of a properly constructed union, both by elucidating the virtues of such a union and by exposing the vices of craft unionism. Consequently, and as a closing conclusion on this head, it rejects as impracticable vicious and productive only of corruption the theory of neutrality on the economic field. The Conference, true to these views, condemns the A. F. of L. as an obstacle to the emancipation of the working class.

Holding that the political power flows from and is a result of economic power, and that the capitalist is entrenched in the government as the result of his industrial power, the Conference commends as useful to the emancipation of the working class the Industrial Workers of the World, which instead of running away from the class struggle bases itself squarely upon it, and boldly and correctly sets out the Socialist principle "that the working class and the employing class have nothing in common" and that "the working class must come together on the political as well as on the industrial field, to take and hold that which they produce by their labor."

* * *

Party Press.

As to the second, the question of the proper attitude for a political party of Socialism to assume toward the ownership of its press, and literary agencies, the Conference holds (as the subjoined resolutions IV., V., VI., VII., set forth in detail) that the revolutionary movement of the working class must have its press. A condition of things that would justify some to maintain that the political party of Socialism has no press, and others to maintain with equal sincerity that it has, is incompatible with that oneness of opinion on essentials that must typify the political party of Socialism. The press and literary agencies are the most powerful weapons of the party. Past and present experience prove that the party but invites annoyance if not ultimate discomfiture by allowing its press and literary agencies to be owned, whatever the guise of such ownership may be, in such manner that any one person or set of persons may retain proprietorship after, whether it be in the party's wisdom or folly, such person, or set of persons, have been thrown out of the party organization.

The party's press and literary agencies must be the party's property. The party itself, and not any one person, or set of persons, however admirable they may be, must have the sole and absolute jurisdiction over the management and contents of the party press and literary agencies. The editors and administrators of the party's press and literary agencies must be the appointees exclusively of the party itself; and their removal must rest with the party only, and must be effective irrespective of any other one person or set of persons. The party itself must be the supreme tribunal that shall pass upon the contents of its press and literature. A democratic organization, of such numbers as a political party of Socialism implies, recognizes the necessity of order with freedom, and of freedom with order. The officials placed immediately in charge of the party's press and literary agencies must feel responsible and dependent upon the party only. Their high office of trust clothes them with a necessary, but only preliminary authority. Above them in supreme authority must the party be, with its membership reachable upon all subjects, and with power to utter its final decree.

Short of all this, all of which flows from the party's direct ownership, the party's press and literary agencies are a perpetual threat to the party's welfare, being a perpetual threat to that fulness of information and that civilized right of free speech without which no organization can weather the revolutionary storm.

True to these views, the Conference condemns the private ownership as harmful and commends the rigid party ownership as indispensible to the party safety.

* * *

Discipline.

In a political party of Socialism the word discipline has its two-fold application. First, the discipline of obedience to facts, and obedience to the rules and regulations that the facts prescribe for the realization of the Socialist aim. This is the discipline of education. It is not, nor can it be, produced by party legislation. It is the product of correct training. Necessary to it are unity of purpose, unity of method. The Socialist movement cannot be all things to all men; it can be only one thing, and to only one class—the working class.

Second, discipline also implies the power of the party to visit, with censure or expulsion as punishments, infractions or offences against the party's rules or principles. Rigid adherence to party principle and tactics being necessary to Socialist success, transgressions against the party must be met with punishment according to the gravity of the offence. Membership in the party being voluntary, and the discipline being self-imposed, he who subscribes to the party's ethics does so, not as one yielding submission to imposed authority, but as one bowing to the necessity and desire of maintaining strict adherence to principle and for orderly government in party affairs.

Discipline in this, its two-fold application, is a recognition that knowledge is power and that in union is strength.

* * *

Having closed its labors by setting forth the causes of the separation of the Socialist forces of the State of New Jersey, and of the nation, and by setting forth the solid ground upon which the militant Socialists of New Jersey, and of the nation, can unite into one solid army for working class emancipation, this Conference hands its findings to its two respective constituencies with a firm reliance that good sense and judgment will mark the deliberations of both. The Conference relies upon it that a due appreciation of the great and far reaching consequences to the Labor movement will animate both its constituencies; and that, inspired by such sentiments, and realizing that his act, in voting upon these important measures, will have far-reaching effect upon our common goal, the overthrow of capitalist domination, each of our members will weigh well and consider the recommendations herein made, and then cast his vote honestly, fearlessly and conscientiously.

With Socialist greeting, fraternally,
New Jersey Socialist Conference.

Socialist Party—Burgess, Cassens, Glanz, Green, Headley, Hueck, James, Killingbeck, Reilly, Ullman, Wilson; not voting, Walker.

Socialist Labor Party—B. Burgholz, Eck, Fallath, Frueh, Gallo, Hossack, McGarry, Mattick, Oatley, Quinlan, Rapp, Schmitter.

The reading of the manifesto was received with hearty applause by both Conference and spectators.

Walker, S. P.—While I agree with many of the points in the manifesto, still I think some of the things are inopportune. To print and refer to the membership is going beyond the powers given by our state convention. We were instructed to see if ground for unity could be found and then report back to the state convention.

Headley, S. P.—We are not discussing the printing now, we are considering the adoption of the report.

Walker, S. P.—I hold that the document should go to the state convention first. I am simply a delegate from the convention and cannot go outside of that. If the state convention sees fit to adopt it all right.

Killingbeck, S. P.—This manifesto is simply a summing up of our work. We cannot do otherwise than accept it, and we want to get it before our members for the purpose of education, so that when they come to vote upon it they will be able to cast their ballots intelligently. We have the right, if we raise the funds ourselves, to send the proceedings out now, so that when our state convention meets the delegates will know just what this Conference has done; it could not be intelligently disposed of among the other mass of work of the convention. We are forced to take this step because the minutes have been suppressed by our press; the Socialist Review of West Hoboken, has printed the minutes, but it only comes out once a month and reaches too few. Every comrade should read and know all about this work before he casts his vote for or against.

Glanz, S. P.—Comrade Walker seems to have lost track of the state convention resolution which calls upon us to consider how the working class may be united. It will be education for the workers to read the proceedings and the manifesto. If it is a mistake to publish the proceedings now, then it has been a mistake to publish minutes at all. In publishing them I see nothing contrary to our instructions and as to payment we can raise the funds.

Walker, S. P.—We are simply a committee without power to go further than report to our state convention. The object of publishing them now is for the purpose of influencing the members when voting. It was a mistake to publish the minutes at all.

Gallo, S. L. P.—We are now considering the adoption of the report. If your constituency is the state convention, why then report to them, or if it is the party membership through the referendum report to them. Decide that after, you adopt the report.

The question was then called for on the adoption of the report as the findings of the conference, and the motion being put it was carried. S. P., eleven for, Walker not voting; S. L. P., twelve for.

Wilson, S. P.—How would it be to publish the manifesto only? That would cost much less.

Hossack, S. L. P.—The committee considered the printing of the manifesto alone and concluded that while it would be much cheaper, still to publish the manifesto alone would not enlighten the membership as to how the conclusions of the manifesto were arrived at, by reading the entire proceedings the membership will in a sense go through the same experiences as we have here.

Wilson, S. P.—It would be proper to order the manifesto printed for general distribution. It is a condensed report. The full proceedings would be the proper thing to submit to the state conventions. We should avoid going beyond our authority, beyond the proper line and yet it should reach the party membership to some extent. We should avoid too great an expense also.

I would move that the manifesto be ordered printed for general distribution, and the entire proceedings referred to the respective state organizations.

Seconded by McGarry, S. L. P.

Eck, S. L. P.—Your committee considered the matter of publication at great length, and we concluded that the proceedings should be published in full, so that the members may know how the findings were arrived at. I would amend that we stand by the recommendation of the committee.

Seconded by Fallath, S. L. P.

Reilly, S. P.—The committee's plan of raising funds will, I am sure, prove successful. We have prepared sixty subscription lists which should be good for at least $2 each. The S. L. P. members are posted now, ours are not, and they are just as much entitled to a knowledge of what they are voting for as the S. L. P. members. The giving of information cannot be considered as a scheme to influence votes.

Killingbeck S,. P.—We should publish the entire proceedings; the manifesto alone is not enough. Our minutes have been suppressed by our press. Nine out of ten of our members won't know how our conclusions were arrived at. They will read that we have condemned the A. F. of L., which will be tantamount to their minds that what Berger and the Worker have been saying of us is true. They will conclude that Berger and the Worker were right, and that this Conference is only an attempt to disrupt the Socialist and labor movement, unless we can tell them why we condemn the A. F. of L. While I personally disagreed with the form in which some of the resoluttions were adopted, still I am pleased that they were adopted, and the spirit of them. By simply reading the manifesto some of our members would get a wrong impression. The full minutes should certainly go with the manifesto.

Hueck, S. P.—I look at it the same way as Comrade Killingbeck. The minutes and manifesto should go together in pamphlet form, and I think it would be wise to distribute it throughout the country. I am sure that members all over the country will want to read it.

Oatley, S. L. P.—I consider this a great historic document of the utmost importance to the Socialist movement. Here is the first document looking toward the unification of the Socialist forces of the country, and every Socialist in the country should read it. As to the expense, we have gone down in our pockets to fight one another for six years and I think we can surely go down in those same pockets to help bring about a good bona fide movement of Socialism in the United States.

Glanz, S. P.—We need not worry over paying for the printing. By reading the papers I see that there is a widespread sentiment for unity all over the country. Comrades elsewhere are daily asking as to what this Conference is doing. I favor the full proceedings being printed.

Quinlan, S. L. P.—I don't see why any opposition should come from the other side. The S. P. suggested the Conference. The S. L. P. men are thoroughly familiar with what has been done here. It is now a question of money. Wilson favors a compromise to cut down expense. I think we can raise the money easily enough.

Schmitter, S. L. P.—It will be easy to report the findings to your state convention, and I see no reason why the party membership should not know all about the proceedings now.

James, S. P.—I was the one who made the motion at the last session that the whole proceedings be published, so that our members would know all about it. Those of our members who have not attended the Conference cannot cast their ballots intelligently unless they read the full proceedings. If we had a press the same as the S. L. P. has, where we could depend upon having the minutes fully and accurately printed we would not have to do this, but you saw how our press garbled even what they did print. We must publish the proceedings in full there is nothing else for us to do and we can raise the money.

Eck, S. L. P.—To print the pamphlet we need money, and I think we should get together and not postpone the work. If we want unity let us show that we do, and the way to show that we do is by making our members fully aware of what we have done. Comrades elsewhere will want to read of our work and will be only too glad to buy the pamphlet, and I think it would be perfectly proper to put a price on it so that by the sale of it we can make up whatever shortage there is on the lists. If there is anything over we can donate it to the Moyer-Haywood, or other fund. Those who contribute should get a copy free.

Killingbeck, S. P.—These subscription lists are really advance orders for the pamphlets.

Wilson, S. P.—Don't think I would stand to block any necessary work of the Conference, but I realize the importance of putting ourselves right at a critical stage. We can make a report to the convention, but our members should know the result of our work before the election of delegates to the state convention. I think my objections on the score of expense have been met. I would withdraw my motion provided the seconder consents. McGarry agreed to this. Eck's amendment (to stand by recommendation of the committee that entire proceedings be put in pamphlet) was then made the original motion.

Hossack, S. L. P.—I will guarantee for the S. L. P. that we will raise half the expense.

Green, S. P.—For a point of information, I would like to know what label will it be printed under?

Headley, S. P.—It will be a union label, all right. (Laughter.)

Gallo, S. L. P.—The members will want to read the proceedings, not a label.

Green, S. P.—I am not opposed to the I. W. W. label, I only want to know.

The question to publish the full proceedings in pamphlet form being called for, and put, it was carried unanimously.

The committee, by unanimous vote, was continued, with full power to publish.

Reeilly, S. P.—While the committee has been given full power, this question of label may come up. To be consistent we should have the I. W. W. label as we have declared for that organizaion. I may be charged with drumming up business for the Labor News, but I don't know where else the work can be so well done and have the I. W. W. label. I was told last night that De Leon and Hossack are running this Conference and that Hossack is leading me by the nose. Those who circulate such stories might say that this whole plan to publish is a scheme to give a fat job to the Labor News.

Glanz, S. P.—There should be no hesitation on that point; if the Labor News has the I. W. W. label, by all means have it done there.

Hossack, S. L. P.—I would move that when we adjourn it be to meet at the call of the secretaries.

Seconded and unanimously carried.

Killingbeck, S. P.—I move that the respective state committees be requested to call upon locals of the S. P. and sections of the S. L. P. to hold joint meetings to discuss the findings.

Seconded and carried unanimously.

Green, S. P.—We should also take action looking toward joint S. P. and S. L. P. demonstrations on the Moyer-Haywood arrest.

Eck, S. L. P.—In some localities rival meetings are to be held which is not a good plan. The W. F. M. is an integral part of the I. W. W. Meetings should be under the auspices of the I. W. W. to insure success. We should not split the forces, when we can hold monster demonstrations together. The Western Federation of Miners is not the only organization attacked. The master class know that it is revolutionary unionism they are up against. The blow is being struck against us as well as the W. F. M. They have started the fight against us in the west; our day will surely come here. Moyer and Haywool are now in the shadow of the gallows and at such a time we must not split our forces. Let us rally to the support of the I. W. W. in this affair.

Wilson S,. P.—How should we work in localities where there is no I. W. W.?

Eck, S. L. P.—You couldn't do it that way in such places, but where there is I. W. W. organization let us support their efforts.

Glanz, S. P.—Wilson's objection can easily be overcome. In such places the S. P. and the S. L. P. should jointly take the initiative. Moyer and Haywood are under arrest because they are I. W. W. men.

Headley, S. P.—Moyer and Haywood are persecuted as Socialists also.

Reilly, S. P.—Bloody Sunday brought us together, and I think it is not necessary to pass a motion to get us together this time. We will get together.

Headley, S. P.—We should certainly get together on this matter.

Walker, S. P.—To get results let the S. P. or the S. L. P. inaugurate the meetings. Industrial meetings will do more harm than good. Political meetings should be held. In 1887 the K. of L. and the A. F. of L. passed resolutions, and the men were hanged just the same. Moyer and Haywood are held as political prisoners, and only by a strenuous kick as citizens can we strike terror to public officials from the ward heeler up. The other kind of meetings will cut no ice at all. They will do more harm than good.

Gallo, S. L. P.—The I. W. W., the S. P. or the S. L. P. can take the initiative and call conferences, then hold joint demonstrations.

Oatley, S. L. P.—The S. P. and S. L. P. should back up the I. W. W. You can't scare officials with political meetings. It is the masters of the politicians, the economic masters, we are after. The fight is an economic one and we should back up the I. W. W.

Quinlan, S. L. P.—While political rights have been violated, they were violated in the economic interest of the Mine Owners' Association.

Hueck, S. P.—The fight is clearly against the economic organization.

Frueh, S. L. P.—I don't see as a resolution would do much good, but we can recommend that the S. L. P. and S. P. act in conjunction.

Schmitter, S. L. P.—I move that it be the sense of this body that there should be united action on the Moyer-Haywood demonstrations.

Seconded and carried unanimously.

Glanz, S. P.—I have been asked as to the possible outcome of this Conference, whether any practical attempt at union, or for paving the way for union has been made. I answered that the action we have so far taken has been educational and constructive, and is necessary before steps can be taken for practical unity. But it seems to me that while we have talked unity we have made no definite utterance upon it. I expected that the other side would bring it up, but seeing that they haven't broached the subject, I move the following resolution for the purpose of having the conference utter itself:

Resolved, That in order to secure united and harmonious action among Socialists in the United States, this Conference recommends that the Socialist Labor Party unite with the Socialist Party, and we further recommend that the National Committee of the Socialist Party and the National Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, hold a joint conference, in the near future, for the purpose of devising ways and means to unite the two parties.

Seconded by S. P. side.

James, S. P.—I don't believe Dan will stand for that. (Laughter.)

Wilson, S. P.—I rise to a point of information: Will we not be anticipating the action of our state constituencies?

Headley, S. P. (Chairman)—Your point is well made.

Glanz, S. P.—I want to see a more definite move made toward unity. I have put it this way in order to bring the matter up, so that those who ask can be shown that we have taken definite steps to unite.

Headley, S. P.—We submit the manifesto to our respective organizations as a basis for unity. If adopted by both parties it then becomes the basis for unity and the practical steps will follow as a matter of course.

Killingbeck, S. P.—Our state organization will have to take action along these lines in the event of the adoption of the manifesto. I am just as anxious to see unity as anybody, but in that resolution we call upon the S. L. P. to unite with the S. P. It is asking them to give up their organization and join us. That proposition is ridiculous. It is presumptuous to ask them to unite with us off hand.

Glanz, S. P.—Comrade Killingbeck and the others ought to know that it is impossible to do that without a referendum. If there are defects in our organiaztion it is up to them to point them out.

Reilly, S. P.—I think we are getting away from the point. We are to find a basis for unity and promote it. If anyone asks what is being done, refer them to the minutes, surely they show what has been done. If the manifesto is adopted it will come before both organizations nationally and the two national organizations will have to do the rest. On the basis of our manifesto we believe unity can be accomplished and to have produced the basis for unity is a great practical work.

Eck, S. L. P.—Perhaps it boils down to what name we should unite under. If unity is accomplished the name is not so important. All over the country the militants are anxious to be united. When it comes up nationally that part of it will be considered. It is not for us of New Jersey to decide upon the name before hand. I don't care about the name so long as there is unity. The name ran be left to time to determine.

Frueh, S. L. P.—I can't favor the resolution as it reads. I came here to do my share for unity and must say that to a great extent my best hopes have been realized. We have made progress, and have nothing to lose, and everything to gain by leaving some matters to future developments. All over the country this question of unity is sure to come up, sooner or later, and it would be a mistake for us to force matters. It is also a mistake to say that we have not done anything practical. We met to consider if there were differences that warranted our keeping apart. Our manifesto says that there are no such differences. If that is endorsed by both parties, then we must get together. Comrades, if there be any that would stay the unification of forces their efforts will be vain. The revolutionary developments, swift developments they are now, will compel us to join. I am convinced that the revolution is before the door. The times are serious and if past and present experiences are not enough to push the S. P. and the S. L. P. together the further actions of our enemies will.

Walker, S. P.—I think Comrade Glanz offered his resolution in good spirit, and I think he made a wise move. When the proposition came up in our state convention the old vets in the S. P. shrugged their shoulders. While I believe it a wise resolution I don't believe it will have any effect. You can talk to the majority of Socialists in New Jersey and they will tell you that they don't know where this unity will wind up. We have discussed all the questions on the globe here, but no sight of unity yet. When are we going to have unity? That is the question. It is a wise thing, a master move—for the other side, and they should accept it. The S. P. has so far yielded all the points, and has raised a hot nest for itself here, and all over the country, and it will be hotter yet. We should not put this off. There are forces at work, call them economic determism if you will, that make unity necessary. If you don't unite bodily it will come by a wearing away process. I would rather see the name of S. L. P. and like their thorough discipline and organization. They should get in and build.

Wilson, S. P.—When I raised my point of order, that to consider now the mode of procedure on unity is to anticipate events, the point was well taken. Why then this discussion?

Headley, S. P.—I realize that in recommending measures, that in the course of events will have to be taken by our national organizations, provided our action is endorsed in this state, is not only inconsistent but presumptious. I fail to see the use of going along this line. Leave to the national organizations their functions.

Glanz, S. P.—I think we are quibbling

(Continued on page 6.)

WEEKLY PEOPLE
2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Let us speak plain; there is more force
in names
Than most men dream of, and a lie may
keep
Its throne a whole age longer if it skulk
Behind the shield of some fair-seeming
name.
Let us call tyrants TYRANTS—
Men in earnest have no time to waste
In patching fig-leaves for the naked
truth.

—LOWELL.

A FITTING WINDUP.

The minutes of the sixth and closing session of the Unity Conference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party of the State of New Jersey will be found elsewhere in this issue. The conference wound up its labors with the adoption of a Manifesto to its constituencies. The Manifesto is a document of prime importance. It is prime by reason of its sterling soundness, it is prime by reason of the epoch that it marks, and the gladsome results that it can not choose but lead to. It sounds like a bugle call from the camp of the militant proletariat—a call to sense, a call to intrepid action, and the call reverberates around the prison walls of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John, and is echoed back to the ears of all who have ears to hear, a heart to be thrilled, a mind to be quickened to action.

To the last the Conference gave evidence not only of lofty sentiments but also of practical sense. It ordered 10,000 copies of the Manifesto, together with the full minutes of all the sessions, to be published in pamphlet form for distribution in the State and throughout the land.

Well may the Conference proudly look back upon its labors; sincerely enthusiastic were the cheers from the large audience in the hall as the Conference adjourned. In the terse words that close these last minutes, the Conference adjourned "in the fervent hope, even confidence, that it had laid the foundation for a class-conscious, united and powerful revolutionary Socialist political Movement, not only in New Jersey, but in the Nation, and that it also paved the way for the accomplishment of this condition precedent for the overthrow of the capitalist reign of rapine and terror."

THE WORKINGMAN OUTLAWED.

The most casual observer must be struck by the language of the Republican-Democratic press of the land upon the arrest of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John, and the contrast that language bears to the language held by the same press in all other instances of arrests.

Let the reader of these lines, whatever the day may be in which they fall under his eyes, allow his eyes to run over the columns of the Republican-Democratic press. They will encounter reports of arrests for embezzlement, forgery, bigamy, burglary, larceny, murder, etc. In all these instances of commonest everday arrests, watch the language of the report. The prisoners are not therein stated to have committed the crimes with which they are charged; they are reported to be arrested for the "alleged commission" of such and such crimes. That is the uniform style of reporting such occurrences. The report may incline more or less against the prisoners; it never pressumes to assert their guilt conclusively.

How stand matters with the reports on the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone-St. John arrest? Entirely different. No cautious clauses of "it is alleged"; no guarded sentences of "the charges claim"; no circumspect utterances of "as is said". None of these. In the instance of these arrests, the language is the language of a jury, before whom the case has been tried, and argued, and who has deliberated thereupon. The language is: "the men are guilty of murder"; "they are proved to be conspirators against the lives of State officers"; "they have planted dynamite bombs"; "they are assassins"; "they are infamous wretches, as our reports prove"; "a pack of dynamiters"; "they are guilty"; "they murdered Gov. Steunenberg"; "they tried to poison Gov. Peabody"; "they are Molly Maguires"; etc., etc., etc. These few passages—culled from the Republican-Democratic press in New York and San Francisco, in Denver and Boston; in Chicago and Philadelphia; in New Orleans and Detroit; in Minneapolis and Washington, D. C.,—will give a general idea. What does this music mean?

It means that the Workingman is an outlawed being. The safe-guards thrown around the citizen are not for him. As it is written, All manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto men, but the blasphemy against the Holy Ghost shall not be forgiven unto men, so has the Capitalist Class an un-written law to the effect that, All manner of crimes shall be treated with gentleness, but he who raises an inpious hand against the God Capital, he shall stand outlawed: in all other instances, conviction shall follow proof; in the instance of one who labors against the sacrosanct God Capital, conviction shall precede proof.

The Working Class has no rights in the eyes of the Capitalist Class. That stands proven once more.

JUST A FEW QUESTIONS.

Too much time can hardly be bestowed upon the contemplation of the anti-trust posture of Senator La Follette, as already depicted in these columns.

La Follette is an anti-monopolist and trust-buster. His philosophy is that monopoly is bad, and that the evil can be ended by mending. Speaking in the Senate on the 2nd of this month upon the way in which the railroads center wealth in their hands, dominate the people and ruin enterprises, he argued, from the railroad and mining history of Pennsylvania, as follows:

"Many years ago, in the State of Pennsylvania, the anthracite coal fields were in a measure taken possession of by certain railroad companies that built into those fields. Those railroad lines furnished the only highways over which that coal could go to market. Being themselves owners of coal lands, these railroads could push the freight rates up on owners of coal lands who owned no railroads. The consequence was that these independent mine owners were ruined, their property falling into the hands of the railroads."

That is quite luminous, so far. La Follette then proceeded to narrate the history of the efforts made to mend the evil. The State of Pennsylvania adopted a constitutional amendment in 1873 prohibiting any railroad company from owning lands in that State either for mining or manufacturing purposes. Did this improve matters? Not in the least. La Follette himself explains why: "There was no provision that officers and stockholders of those roads might not organize companies and take possession of coal lands for mining purposes". This also is perfectly luminous. The Pennsylvania constitutional amendment was passed to keep fools in false gaze. It seemed drastic; it was bottomless. The railroad companies, as companies, ceased to own coal lands. But the individual directors and stockholders held coal lands, and the result was the same. Independent operators were ruined through the unequal competition in freight which the coal lands owning railroad directors and stockholders enforced.

Perfectly clear upon all these antecedents, Senator La Follette arrives at the conclusion: "To enact a statute barring the railroad companies [from holding coal lands, etc.] and stop there, is to give husks instead of the kernel of practical legislation to the interests that are crying out for protection". Neither can any fault be found with this conclusion. The Senator proposes to give "practical legislation"? And what is the practical legislation that he proposes? He observes: "of what avail is it to enact a statute barring railroad companies from becoming competitors in production with those who are producing and transporting over their lines, if the railway companies are permitted to accomplish exactly the same thing through their officers and stockholders?" In other words, the Senator recognizes that ownership of coal lands or other business enterprise by officers or stockholders of the railway companies is as mischievous as direct ownership by the railroad companies themselves, is but beating the devil around the stump, is giving husks instead of the kernel. The Senator, anxious for "practical legislation", proposes a law by which the officers and stockholders of railroad companies shall be themselves barred from owning coal lands, grain lands, or any other business enterprise. It is upon the "practical legislation" feature of this proposition that a few questions are in order:—

We would ask: Are the wives, the sisters, the cousins and the aunts, to say nothing of the chums or stool-pigeons, of the officers and stockholders of the railroad companies also to be barred from owning coal lands and other business enterprises? Of course, not! The bare idea of such a law is too obviously visionary for consideration. If, then, these wives, these sisters, these cousins and these aunts, to say nothing of these chums or stool-pigeons, are not to be barred, of what avail would it be to bar the officers and stockholders? Will not these officers and stockholders be permitted to accomplish exactly the same thing through these, their wifes, their sisters, their cousins and their aunts, to say nothing of their chums or stool-pigeons? In what respect would such a law as the Senator proposes be less husk and more kernel? In what way would such a measure beat the devil to a standstill any sooner than did the Pennsylvania law of 1873? For what reason would such a proposition be deserving of the title of "practical", if that title is undeserved by the Pennsylvania statute?

Vicious is the circle, and leading from one will-o'-the-wisp to another, in which he moves who would end the crimes of capitalism by the methods of capitalism itself. The man bitten by a mad dog may be cured by a hair of the dog that bit him, but the mad dog himself is not to be cured by any such process. His cure lies in the shot that ends him.

ORGANIZED HYPOCRISY.

Keen was the remark of Horace Greeley that the test of sincerity against wrong is the readiness of the decrier of wrong to raise his voice "against a near-by as readily as against a far away wrong."

A wrong, no doubt, a bloody wrong was perpetrated in Jolo upon a band of Moros entrenched in a fastness. Easy would the work have been of reducing them by famine and thirst. When the place was taken there was hardly any food left, and not a drop of water. Nevertheless, a bloodthirsty West Point graduate, greedy for promotion, preferring a "brilliant feat of arms," rather than the tame results of a siege, stormed the place and killed 900 men, women and children. No prisoners were taken. There were no wounded. What that means is obvious. After the "military feat" of capturing the place, with such incidental killing as an assault renders inevitable, downright murder was resorted to, and the murderers spared neither the wounded, neither women, nor yet children. It was a disgrace to the flag, a disgrace to America, a blot upon humanity. Indignation justly fills the human breast at such atrocity. Yet let none be taken in by the affectation of indignation that has gone up from the anti-expansionist and free trade press. The Greeley test applied to them brands them, not hypocrites only, but as criminal as those whom they pretend to condemn.

In Boise, Idaho, four men lie in prison—Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John. They were arrested under circumstances that, of themselves, throw suspicion upon the prosecution. Civic rights, the rights of man, statutory law—all were trampled on, and are being trampled on now by the continued detention of the men. The very reasons with which the prosecution seeks to justify its conduct is a condemnation: the reasons are transparently fabricated, silly, perjured. And yet this wrong is not only left uncondemned by the free trade press, that is so solicitous of the Moros, it is applauded by that press, and it gloats in advance at the prospect of the assassination of these innocent men—guilty only of activity in organizing their class, the Working Class, as they have a right to do. The distant outrage is decried; the near-by one is extolled.

Indignation by criminals at a distant wrong is but the hypocrite's mask behind which to conceal his own crimes at home. It is but a variant of the "stop thief" device. Organized is the hypocrisy that is now raising thunder on the score of the occurrences in the Philippines, and does not raise hell on account of the occurrences in Colorado and Idaho. To tolerate the latter and yet raise an outcry about the former, is mutually supplementary conduct that will contribute its share to enlighten the Working Class touching the nature of the Class whose rule it is their mission to put an end to.

Speed the day that will see the downfall of the crime-capped Organized Hypocrisy of Capitalism.

THE COURT TO THE RESCUE.

Even the most casual observer must be struck by the joy that the leading railroad organs manifest at the four "anti-Trust decisions" handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States last week. On their face these decisions are a blow at the chicane practices of corporations, railroad companies among them. The directors' practice of dodging the law by the now-you-see-it-now-you-don't juggle of one minute declaring that their acts are not their own but the corporation's, and the next minute refusing to answer questions on the ground that they would incriminate themselves, is put an end to. The decisions decree that books, papers, contracts, etc., are all to be produced upon demand. This, it would seem, is a hard blow. Why not groans instead of the applause that has greeted the decisions by the railroad press in particular? Is it that a new soul has entered that press? Not at all. The secret is not far to look for.

Six months ago such decisions would not have been forthcoming. They are forthcoming now. Why? Because of the push and dash manifested in Congress by the upholders of the railroad rate bill. That bill, more than once analyzed in these columns, would be ineffective if passed; nevertheless, for one thing, it would be deeply annoying to the railroads, for another, the debates upon it are laying bare matters that the whole capitalist class instinctively has great fear of being publicly known. It is at such a juncture that the Court comes in with its decisions. Nor are the railroad papers over-cautious in letting out of the bag the real purpose of the decisions. These papers now ring the changes of the "utter superfluousness of further legislation on the subject," they are writing editorials upon editorials to prove that the "Common Law already amply safeguards the rights of the people," and that "the Courts have full power to enforce" such rights; they are harping upon the point that what is wanted is, not more laws, but the enforcement of the laws now in existence. In other words, the purpose of the decisions is to block further discussion on the rate bill. Hence the decisions are but a manoeuvre of the Courts to come to the aid of the railroads.

Laws have been passed in many a State under one title and aiming at exactly the opposite. In this State, for instance, an "Anti Trust Law" was passed the only and express purpose of which was to give Trusts an opportunity to set up business in the State. The four recent Court decisions are of that nature. Their purpose is to call off the rate bill war dogs, that are pressing uncomfortably hard upon the heels of the railroad corporations.

It may be argued that, while the four decisions may be meant to accomplish the purposes just mentioned, yet they establish a principle, which, in other respects, can do the Corporations no good. Based upon these any Federal administration may institute proceedings that would unearth malodorous corporation secrets. The corporations are, accordingly placed wholly at the mercy of the Federal administration. That is true. This line of argument does not, however, overthrow the previous one; what it does is to point out another set of people to whose rescue the Court decisions come—the "fat friars" of Corporations.

It can not have escaped notice that many a corporation is hoggishly ungrateful. Many a corporation acts towards the government in the way of stingy masters who are niggardly towards their lackeys. Such conduct operates harmfully upon the more generous (long-headed) corporations. A decision that acquires the force of law and whereby all corporations are made to feel that if they are not wise, voluntarily, they will be made wise, involuntarily, promotes the safety of corporationdom at large, and it promotes the comforts of the head butlers, the President and staff, of the capitalist class. With such a decision hanging over their heads, any corporation will deem it advisable to allow the "fat to be fried" out of it, or to quietly yield a goodly quantity of its fat, lest the Federal Government set the machinery of the Courts in operation against it. The work of the Cortelyous will be greatly simplified, while the Alexanders will cease to run any risks.

No wonder the rairoad papers are jubilant. The Supreme Court of the United States has made a gallant dash to the rescue of corporationdom.

LITERAL, NOT FIGURATIVE.

An injury to one is an injury to all, declares the Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World; an injury to one is the concern of all, thus runs the usual formula. Whichever wording is taken, the meaning is usually figurative. Literal, however, is the application of the saying, now, in sight of the Colorado-Idaho outrage that is pereptrated, and the greater outrage that is in contemplation.

The arrest of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John—the first a national officer of the I. W. W., the second the able and firm chairman of the Chicago convention that launched that organization, and who stood as a rock against the combined efforts of pure and simple craft Unionists and pure and simple political Socialists to smash the convention, and the other two subaltern officers of the I. W. W., being officers of the Western Federation of Miners—is a direct assault upon every militant in the Labor Movement of the land; the threat against their lives is a threat against the lives of us all.

That the charge of participation or complicity in the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg is not believed in by those who advance it themselves is obvious. Not thus, riding rough-shod over the Law and over human conscience, is Right apt to proceed against what it sincerely holds to be Wrong. The charge of murder is but a pretext. If murder were really the ground, we could all feel at ease. We could feel at ease on the score of our imprisoned brothers, whose innocence would be bound to be established; and we could feel at ease on our own scores. Not murder, but its opposite is nurtured in the militant camp of Labor; not murderers but the opposite are drilled in our camp. What, then, is the real ground for these Colorado-Idaho proceedings? In the cynic confidence in the success of their conspiracy, the New York "Evening Post", the special organ of the Standard Oil and of the Mine Owners' Ass'n. in the East, declared that the Western Federation of Miners had become so strong that it was now able to stand its ground alone even after the support of Mr. Mitchell's and and Mr. Gompers' organizations were withdrawn.

The real "crime" is thus uncovered. It is the "crime" of emancipating the Working Class from the apron-string of Belmont's Civic Federation. It is the "crime" of organizing the Working Class in such shape that it will not be led into the capitalist shambles by the labor-lieutenants of the Capitalist Class. Consequently, it is a "crime" that every militant in the Labor Movement is guilty of. Accordingly, the gallows, that are being prepared for Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John, are rising above the heads of us all, everywhere in the country; the noose, that is dangling to tighten around their necks is dangling to tighten around ours; the Lynching assassin's knife that is held in readiness for them, in case the perjured witnesses of the Capitalist Class break down, is being sharpened for our own breasts.

Premier Smythe of Natal frankly advocates bloodshed in order to prevent the logical development of the doctrine of "Africa for the Africans," which would be the overthrow of European rule. The Premier no doubt believes in patriotism, and is, consequently, a very patriotic man, and, as such, runs over with praise for "the love of country," "the glory of our native land," ad nauseam. But like the Western capitalists in China, who are combatting the logical and patriotic development of the doctrineof "China for the Chinese," to wit, the summary ejectment of themselves, Premier Smyth is opposed to a patriotism that is inconsistent with international robbery. Such is "patriotic" Capitalism.

The following appears in the capitalist newspapers:

"FOR NEEDY FAMILIES.

"The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the poor needs $30,000. R. Fulton Cutting, president. Send $10, $25, $50, $100, $250 or more, to Robert Shaw Minturn, treasurer, 105 East 22nd street. Adv."

Why this urgent appeal? Why this advertisement of poverty in the midst of "prosperity"?

Twelve hundred miners lost their lives in France, through the financial greed of the mine owners. The working class, familiar with the denunciations of the Western Federation of Miners, have held their breath expecting the press to burst forth, with characteristic virulence, against the French capitalists, arraigning them as murderers and destroyers of their kind. But they held it in vain. Capitalists who slaughter mankind in the pursuit of profit are eminent pillars of society and immune from press attacks. It is only upon workingmen who refuse to be the foundations for such pillars that the press bestows its venemous epithets.

The reformers are up against it again. Having succeeded in getting rid of McMackin, they find the usefulness of the present labor commissioner endangered by the action of the State Assembly in making the appropriations for his department $8,000 lower than that of last year, despite his request for an increase of $21,000. The reformers make the mistake of believing that the Legislature is organized to resrict and not to extend capitalist "enterprise." With Legislatures dominated by and for capitalists, reform is impossible; nothing but a revolution in favor of Socialism, on both the economic and political fields, will stead.

The internationalization of Morocco has been accomplished. From this it is not to be understood that Morocco has been made a full-fledged member of the parliament of man and the federation of the world, of which the poet sings. Oh, no! What must be understood therefrom is this: that henceforth Morocco will be among the weaker nations that are being subjugated and exploited in the interests of international capitalism, each division of which loudly prates about patriotism and the rights of natives to their own country, in its own national confines. True internationalization will only be possible when the robbery of labor through the wages and profit system ceases, thereby making the need of foreign markets, and the consequent subjugation of the "backward and inferior races" unnecessary, for with the cessation of this robbery labor will be able to buy back all it produces, thus doing away with the necessity for foreign outlets, "the commercial open door," and all that flows therefrom. This is merely another way of saying that true internationalization will only be possible under international Socialism.

The bestowal of the highest encomiums to justify Capitalism's lowest deeds—is the thought that arises to the mind upon reading the President's estimate of General Wood's inhuman extermination of the Moros.

AT THE PICKET LINE

Section Boston, S. L. P., Takes Stand for Rigid Party Discipline.

[The below letter from Section Boston, S. L. P., to George W. Galvin of the S. P., was sent to this office for publication. It tells the whole story]:

Boston, Mass., March 5, 1906.

Dr. George W. Galvin,
Dear Sir:—

I was instructed by Section Boston of the Socialist Labor Party to send the following reply to your letter of February 4, 1906, addressed to our Comrade James F. Stevens as here quoted:

"Dear Comrade—If you are not afraid of a comrade who believes that an S. L. P. is as a rule a far better Socialist than an S. P., would you be willing to meet me with a few of your comrades to talk over getting together and working for the revolution."

From the above we understand you to say that you believe the S. L. P. members are as a rule far better Socialists than the members of your party, and that you are willing to join hands with those whom you consider better Socialists in order that we might work for the Social Revolution.

We thank you for your frank admission and appreciate your desire to "get together" and work for the revolution, but we must point out that there can be no coming together of a "FEW MEMBERS" of our party with a "FEW MEMBERS" of your party. Such action would be a violation of Socialist principle and contrary to the constitution of the Socialist Labor Party, and Comrade Stevens recognizing that fact submitted your letter to his organization.

We therefore being desirous of lending aid to any one desiring to work for the abolition of the wage system, desire to emphasize the necessity of a thorough working class organization, whose members must recognize that all power comes from the rank and file and as we teach that the tools of production, now in the hands of the capitalists, must be controlled by the working class whose members will elect their own officers; so, likewise, the party which is to usher in the Co-operative Commonwealth must teach and practice this principle.

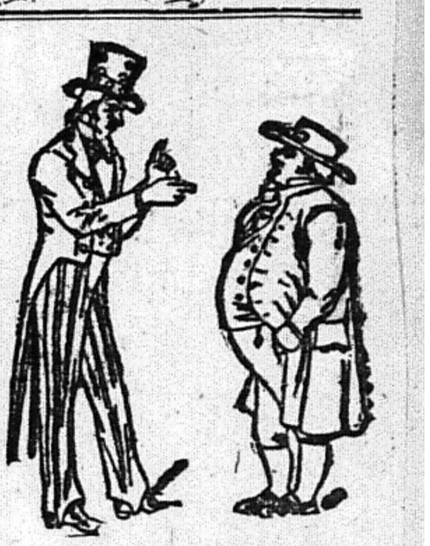
The tools which are to mould the mind of the proletaire for this great work, Press, Literature, and Speakers, must therefore be democratically controlled by said party, and such we hold to be the case of the Socialist Labor Party, and it is this feature that marks the distinction between capitalist or private control and Socialist or collective control.

Since your party does not practice this principle, but floats the Literature and accepts the Editors of Private Interests, we would be pleased, should your section in this city be willing to meet our party in discussion upon this vital question. Since we notice that at the January meeting of your S. E. C. a motion to arrange for a conference with the S. L. P. was voted down, your letter must be out of harmony with your executive committee. We therefore consider your letter a personal one and reply in order that you may understand that the S. L. P. does not permit its individual members making deals with the members of any other party, but at all times stand ready to arrange for a discussion of any proposition for the promotion of working class interests and the advancement of Socialism.

Yours for the revolution,
F. Houtenbrink, Jr., Secretary.
For Section Boston, Socialist Labor Party.

The "law and order" character of the capitalist class is again illustrated in the suit brought against the Elevator Trust. According to the statement of Attorney General Moody, the bill of complaint filed against the trust in San Francisco alleges "that there are only three elevator companies not in the combination carrying on business west of the Rocky Mountains, and that in order to drive these companies out of the business and secure an absolute monopoly the Otis Elevator Company has instituted suits against them for the alleged infringements of its patents, which suits are brought solely to harass and injure them, and when one of these independent companies secures a contract the Otis Elevator Company notifies the customer that it has brought suit against the independent company for infringement, and if the customer allows the independent company to carry out the contract he, the customer, will thereby become liable for damage for said infringement."

This allegation has been made against other trusts, and proven true. The use of the courts to harras and crush rivals is common with them. It is quite in keeping with their methods, then, to employ the same means to crush the organizations of labor and to murder their staunch representatives.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I am a Socialist, but—

UNCLE SAM (mockingly)—How familiar that tune is.

B. J.—Familiar or unfamiliar, 'tis a true tune. I am a Socialist, but the Socialist Labor Party is no good. I'm going to stay with the Democratic party.

U. S.—I thought the tune was familiar; there isn't a fakir in the land but hums it; some with the variation that they are going to stay with the Republicans.

B. J.—That may be, but I'm no fakir for all that. I am a Socialist; fakirs say they are Socialists, but they are not; but I am.

U. S.—Have you anything more to say?

B. J.—Yes, I have this more to say: The Socialist Labor Party is no good.

U. S.—You said that once before.

B. J.—And I was going to tell you it is no good.

U. S.—Let us hear.

B. J.—It moves too slowly.

U. S. Opens his eyes.

B. J.—You won't deny that would you?

U. S. looks at him.

B. J.—Now will you deny that?

U. S.—If you want to travel to a certain place, and there is only a stage-coach to take you, would you call stage-coach rapid travel?

B. J.—No; stage coach is slow traevl

U. S.—Would you say that the stage coach is too slow a way of travelling?

B. J.—If there is no other conveyance, I wouldn't say that.

U. S.—Slowness and fastness are, accordingly, relative terms, are they not? The stage coach is fast travel if the alternative is to foot it, eh?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—It is slow travel only if there is faster means of transportation available, eh?

B. J.—Yes; but what has that got to do with your S. L. P.?

U. S.—One more question, and I'll tell you. If you want to go to a certain place and the only transportation available thither is a stage coach would you, for the sake of fast travelling, jump into a fast train that runs in the opposite direction?

B. J.—No, I wouldn't.

U. S.—And you wouldn't call the stage no good, eh?

B. J.—No; it is good enough for my ultimate purpose.

U. S.—And what would you think of the man who, wanting to go to that certain place, said: "The stage is no good; it is too slow; I'm going to take the train—

B. J.—But there is no train in th case!

U. S.—Just so. If he wants a t he would have to travel in the oppo direction. What would you say of man?

B. J. looks suspiciously at U. S.

U. S.—I'll tell you: You would s of him that he had not made up h mind where he wanted to go—

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—Or that he was an elaborat blockhead gotten up regardless of ex pense. Would you not?

B. J.—Hem—hem—

U. S.—Out with it, yes or no?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—That's your case. Take your choice. Either you are not a Socialist and don't know where you want to go, or you are a Socialist, but being an elaborte blockhead gotten up regardless of expense, for the sake of more rapid travel you are willing to be taken to where you don't want to go. The S. L. P. doesn't move very fast, true; but, Socialismward, there is NOTHING ELSE moving at all. The only other things moving, do move swiftly, but without exception they move away from Socialism, being, all of them, capitalist concerns. Now, what are you, a fakir who falsely claims he is a Socialist, or a blockhead? (Gives B. J.s hat a p that brings it down over his eyes.) may decide the question at your leis

---

Watch the label on your paper. Th will tell you when your subscription e pires. First number indicates the mont second, the day, third the year.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

FROM THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

Citizen Henry Kuhn,

Dear Comrade: We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., enclosing cheque for $300, (1550.63 francs), for the victims of Czarism. Enclosed please find receipt for same.

We thank you again in the name of our Russian comrades, and send our most fraternal greetings.

Camille Huysmans, Secretary.

Brusselles, Belgium, Feb. 20.

THE SPIRIT THAT TELLS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Enclosed find $1 for the Moyer-Haywood defense fund. I have been sick and out of work almost three months and don't know how soon I will be able to look for and find another master but, if this should be my last dollar, go it would to join the same for such purpose. Is there nothing else we can do for these our brothers? Are there not enough workingmen in and around Boise willing and able to at least prevent these capitalist hyenas from feloniously murdering our brothers in jail? To those of the comrades and sympathizers who never contribute to increase the circulation of our press, these events ought to prove a terrible and lasting lesson. The working class of the land is at the mercy of the capitalist press which is doing its best to poison its mind, counteracted only by a paltry few Socialist papers. Let us make up our mind to bring the Weekly People to the 100,000 mark by the end of this year. It can be done.

Frank Leitner.

San Antonia, Texas, March 8, 1906.

SPREADING THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FLICKERES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find fourteen subs for the Weekly People. This is the result of a few hours work. Although not a member of the Party, I find great pleasure in helping the only bona-fide Socialist paper of the working class.

J. S. D.

Schenectady, N. Y., March 12.

THE MOYER-HAYWOOD DEFENSE FUND AND DRAUGHTSMEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find $7 for the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund.

This comes from a so-called "Aristocrat of Labor", or rather an overworked and underpaid wage slave, who is forced to sign away inventions which he may invent now or in the future, in consideration for his employment, namely, a job as mechanical draughtsman for the American Tobacco Co.

Before closing I would like to say a few words in regards to draughtsmen. A draughtsman is one who draws, not money, but plans of houses, machines, or maps, etc. For what a draughtsman is supposed to know he is the worst paid wage slave there is. Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, are only a few of the subjects he is supposed to know. In mechanical and patent office work, which is the line I am employed in, one must also be an inventor and artist, for which he gets from $10 to $20 per week. Some get more, but the majority get less than $20 per.

If you come into a drafting room you will think you are amongst a bunch of consumptives, for all you see is a pale face, a pair of eye glasses, or eye shade, a pair of round shoulders, a pair of arms and legs over a drawing board, designing and calculating or tracing, and yet a draughtsman thinks he is an "aristocrat of labor". Many of them belong to the National Guard mostly for the exercise they can get. "Owing to early religious training", that is S. L. P. teachings, there is none of that for mine.

Yours for the Social Revolution,

J. E. D.

New York, March 11.

A GREAT HISTORIC DOCUMENT.

To the Labor News:—Proceedings of the first convention of the Industrial Workers of the World received, and I must say it is the cheapest book of its kind I ever bought. Although I read every word of the convention proceedings when published in the Daily People, I would not be without the book if it cost five times as much. It is well got-up, well bound, well indexed and full of economic knowledge. It is as stated, a great historic document, full of facts by class conscious men who know what they want and how to get it.

R. Baker.

Vancouver, B. C., March 8.

"PHILANTHROPY" AT 48 PER CENT!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As a sample of the "philanthropy" of the capitalist class of Cincinnati, high in church and state, and all in business, I send you a circular of the Citizens' Mortgage Loan Co.; the same is distributed from house to house.

With a great flare of Christian (?) indignation, this company was incorporated. The daily papers of this locality lauded the praiseworthy (?) intent. These reverend Christian (?) gentlemen would enter the field, until their advent, monopolised by the loan shark, and deliver the poor workers from the greedy bunch of contemptible usurers.

But look at their table of rates; it is simply astonishing. These big-hearted money kings, with tears in their eyes, and sobs in their throats, consent to lend to a poor, unfortunate devil $10 for three months at the ruinous rate of only 12 per cent. for the said three months, which is only 48 per cent. for the entire year.

Shame upon us Socialists, who demand the abolition of wage slavery, and the consequent abolition of the sweet pleasure these good (?) men experience, in lightening the burdens of the poor, by a process of adding to those burdens, drying the tears of the poor widow, by squeezing out more tears, feeding her hungry babes by decreasing her store of food, by almost one half. Gods of our fathers! how can we be so heartless, as to ask for the end of a system that makes our puny sufferings the playthings of this class!

"The Citizens' Mortgage Loan Co." of Cincinnati has for its manager a local labor leader of the past, Hugh Cavanaugh. On the board of directors are Max Fleishman, the ex-Mayor of this city (He is a nephew of the Fleishman of New York, who established the bread line); Wm. Christie Herron, who is a Christian minister and novelist; the others are all big bugs in business. Almost all churches are represented by them. Under pretense of alleviating human suffering at 48 per cent. per year, they are adding to their fortunes, and business and religious prestige.

"Workers of the world unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains"; and if you don't unite you will simply continue to lose your change.

B. S. Frayne.

Cincinnati, O., March 14.

LOADING UP WITH AMMUNITION

To the Daily and Weekly People—Please send me six copies of this week's Weekly People, March 10. Also send me two copies of March 3rd, also two copies of February 24th. Numbers 50, 49 and 48. Don't make any mistake; I want to use them to show up the rottenness of the Socialist party here, as each number contains something to show up that rottenness. Berger's "Herald" has hardly mentioned the Moyer kidnapping. I looked through last week's, and week's before just barely mentioned it. The "Chicago Socialist" last week printed the meeting at the Appolo Hall but gave no date, that any one who wanted to go would not know where to be held. Such acts are surely rotten.

I know some who will quit the Socialist party soon as they find out how rotten they conduct things in favor of Gompers and his slimy crew. I've told them that they would lose subscribers and members for their stand on the I. W. W. I asked them last fall why they didn't give readers some news of the I. W. W. Manager Daalgard said: "Oh, we haven't room. As soon as election is over will print." But very little so far appeared. I'm watching Socialist party movements all over the country, most of libraries here take all the papers, including foreign.

Send papers at once. Ten papers in all.

C. L. F.

Chicago, Ill., March 8.

WHAT PAY DOES HE GET NOW?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Verily times change and men and things change with them. Who of us printers but can remember the time when Ben Hanford, the Socialist, had to fight to get the floor at "Big Six" meetings? It is not that way now. There are times when Ben has hardly to ask for the floor. It is his by a kind of right.

In our ranks there are men who are beginning to ask questions very embarrassing to say the least—embarrassing to Civic Federation interests and consequently to Civic Federationized pure and simple craft union leaders. At such times to whom do the leaders look, think you, to help them out of the hole that such questions put them in? "Not to a Socialist, surely," you will say. Yet strange, as it may seem, that is just what they do. Times have changed, and the one-time laughed at, Socialist, Hanford, has become the buffer between the embarrassed pure and simple craft union leaders and their inquisitors.

One member arose at a recent meeting to say "Look at the Russian printers they refused to set up lies and rumors detrimental to the strikers there. I think we should take a tip from that, and anyway, refuse to set up ads for scabs when we know there is a strike on". There was applause, and the chair quickly announced: "Brother Hanford has the floor". Brother Hanford agreed with the brother who wished us, in a small way, to emulate the example of the Russian Printers, "but," said he, "let us not forget that the time is ripe in Russia for such action and when it is ripe here we will do the same. The time is not ripe here yet." (!!!!) For a moment the thrill of class consciousness had been felt. A Socialist, it would be expected, would have galvanized that to greater strength. He numbed it, dissipated it away.

The look of expectancy, that had greeted the brother who thought it not inappropriate, that we, American printers, should do this small duty as compared to the great duty done by our Russian brothers, that look faded away; the fakirs breathed easy again, and the "regular" business was proceeded with.

As I started by saying, times change, and men and things change with them; a Socialist, once derided by the leaders has become a buffer between those very leaders and the class aspiration, though frowned upon, is growing by the day, and will yet make itself felt, despite the attempts of any kind of buffer to switch it awry. Time in its changes has something in store for the crew that thrive by leading us blind-fold to the altar of sacrifice.

Big Sixer.

New York, March 13.

UPHOLDS TRUE, DENOUNCES FALSE, LEADERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Find enclosed $1 to aid the Western Federation of Miners' officials. We, the United Mine Workers of America, are about to be turned down by our officials and President Roosevelt's intercession in behalf of the mine owners. It is all we may expect of our fake leaders. Starvation stares the men in the face now when they work. If they get an increase in wages the price of necessities will increase also. If they don't get a raise in wages prices will increase anyhow, especially in these retail stores. This is all that will teach the miners.

C. L. L.

McAlester, Ind. Ter., March 12.

VOLKSZEITUNG PARTY INSIDE DOINGS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Your correspondent visited the General Committee of the Socialist party Saturday night, to watch the antics of the Volkszeitung-Worker guardians of Socialism per se, or rather what they consider their private property rights in the party.

It is exceedingly amusing to the stoic but equally disgusting to all who have the exalted principles of Socialism at heart, and want to see a united effort made to bring about the liberty, equal rights and justice to the wealth-producers that true Socialism will bring about. Shame! shame!

On the laid over motion to revise the By-Laws, etc., when it came to the appointment of the committee, some one nominated Comrade Raphael to be one of that committee, and Comrade Litschine objected, stating several reasons, but it was plainly to be seen that he did not state his objections de facto, he did not wish to say that the objections in truth were that the comrade was one of those who were in favor of unity—that would have been the truth and it would not do for the comrades to get at the truth. Never; no, never! But after the Doctor had finished, Paulitsch, the wise man, proceeded to state other reasons, but not the true reasons either. He said that Comrade Raphael was inexperienced, and did not know enough about Socialism to be put on such an important committee. To an outsider who knows the two men it is laughable. Raphael is an educated man and Paulitsch, well his knowledge, information and learning it "just growed" Topsy-like. The conduct of the Volkszeitung-Worker guardians of the party is a burlesque and disgrace to Socialist principles.

The most interesting event of the meeting was, to hear that set of reactionists advocating a party meeting of the Local to discuss the I. W. W. It would make the devil laugh to see their antics and hear them talk about a proposition that will very soon put them to flight for it will expose their false and sham conduct. They want to continue a policy in the party that will enable them to continue their system of graft on the party, etc., and the I. W. W. proposition will expose them and destroy their control of party affairs, for it will have a tendency to stimulate the class-consciousness and solidarity of the working people, and that kind of Socialist agitation will destroy their influence in the party. They do not want light among the comrades. They want blind ignorance of the kind that that clique can lead and continue to exploit. It is their bread and butter. Therefore, the committee of the I. W. W. was not seated in their conference to have a demonstration in the interest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, all of whom are I. W. W. men now in prison for the principles of class-conscious workingmen's solidarity, etc. If Socialism stands for anything it is better conditions among the working class; more light, information, class solidarity, united effort, and not trickery and chicanery to get a demonstration in such a noble cause before others. When will Socialists learn that such conduct is not the proper conduct for the Socialist party?

But how can you expect anything else when the party is run by men who are not citizens; there is a National Committeeman, who served a year as such, not a citizen, Spargo. The Local's organizer, U. Soloman, not a citizen, and in the C. E. C. two Solomons neither of whom are citizens, and know nothing about the American workingman's wants and needs, political or otherwise. There were nearly one-half of the names admitted to party membership on Saturday night who were not citizens. That is the plan of the Volkszeitung-Worker pushers to control the party; and the other plan is to fire out all who will not submit to their ruling, and running of the party affairs, right or wrong.

Under the White Terror.

New York, March 11.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN WORKERS AROUSED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—That Phoenix (the oasis in the desert) should line up with the only bona fide labor union in existence, the Industrial Workers of the World, was clearly manifested, when the revolutionary elements of the Socialist Party and the Social Labor Party decided to take some action along this line.

On Sunday, February 11, J. A. Leach, of Tucson, Ariz., paid us a visit which resulted in securing the names of twelve (12) men. This, together with a visit by another speaker, raised the number to eighteen, and many more are in sight. We decided to send at once for charter, and thereby start the ball a rolling in the hottest city in the United States, Phoenix.

Already have the Socialist Party and Social Labor Party discussed the question of unity here, and now the matter will be placed before the members of both parties throughout the territory.

It is indeed gratifying to see the manner in which both parties have affiliated to assist in the launching of the I. W. W., not only in Phoenix, but throughout Arizona; and now the mountain tops and valleys fairly ring with its glad tidings.

But, in the midst of our work, suddenly, like a bolt from a clear sky, we learn of the kidnapping and deporting into Idaho of the officers of the W. F. M., the mining branch of the I. W. W. As one man, does this new organization burst forth, condemning the action of the latest attempt of the capitalist class to try and muzzle this grand, powerful organization.

That the Western wage-slaves will forcibly resent this dastardly action is certain, and it is extremely well to warn the ruling class that they are not playing with the mutton-headed dummies of the A. F. of L.; but *men* who are *men*, with red blood in their veins and, if necessary, willing to spill every drop in defence of their brothers.

The workers of the Rocky Mountain district clearly realize this to be their battle and a victory for the Western Federation of Miners means their victory; so they will be found every ready, and for the mere asking will be forthcoming hundreds of dollars to defend their dear brothers in the "Capitalist Bat Cages" of Idaho.

E. F. RENNER.

Phoenix, Ariz., March 10.

TWO OF A KIND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have remitted Brother William E. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W., $5 as my contribution toward a defense fund for Brothers Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, in the fight for life they will be compelled to make against that organized gang of assassins and midnight kidnappers known as the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizen's Alliance.

This murderous combination is of the same kidney as the official anarchists who took Comrade Frank Lyon out of jail at Beaumont, Tex., a few years ago, tied him to the railroad track and almost beat him to death for talking Socialism. When the capitalist class can't secure conviction through their courts, packed juries and perjured witnesses, they resort to the anarchy they are always endeavoring to foist upon the working class. Fraternally,

A. S. DOWLER.

Finlay, Tex., March 10.

ANTI-PRIVATE PRESS OWNERSHIP.

Editor of the Daily and Weekly People:—I have just read "The Worker" dated March 17, 1906, this week's; it should have contained the report of the General Committee S. P. proceedings, but to some of the comrades' astonishment it has not a word about what was said and done at that meeting; and it was one of the most stormy that has been for a long time; more billingsgate used by several of the "Guardian Angels" as one of the comrades call them than any meeting possibly ever held by the S. P. since its organization.

I am not surprised at "The Worker", for it seldom ever tells the truth when it is against their private property interest to do so, and they call me a traitor for daring to tell only a part of it; and they say when they are talking to the galleries that I lie; now I want to tell all the comrades that are Socialists for what Socialism stands for, and not for the graft that there is in being a Socialist, that I must in part plead guilty, for this reason; and that is, that I have as yet told only a part of the sayings and doings of this set of "Guardian Angels", self-constituted, of course; every time they saw a comrade with a pencil in his hand they would point to him and say "there he is, see him making notes", etc. They think to bulldose me until I will stop writing a part of what is said and done there by these disruptionists, distroyers of the Socialist Party.

I am not surprised at "The Worker" for not reporting the minutes of the last General Committee, for several reasons, and chief among them is the fact that U. Solomon, made a motion that the Party have a general party meeting to discuss the I. W. W. proposition, and the motion was carried by a good majority. Too bad, that "The Worker" cannot afford to tell the facts, although they hurt the C. F. U. comrades "sacred" feelings. I wonder if they will charge this neglect up to Comrade Gill, and will she stand for it a second time? If she does, surely but few of the comrades will sympathize with her this time; they will begin to get their eyes open, I trust.

Comrade Isi Phillips ranted, until it would disgust any true Socialist, and poor Paulitsch, he would make a dog laugh at his antics, he frankly admitted this time, that there was a "clique" in the party, and he justified it by retorting to the Socialist, that if they were in the majority that they would resort to the same kind of un-Socialistic tactics; that is the kind of Socialists this set of "Guardian Angels" are.

Comrades, get your eyes open and see what kind of Socialists these comrades are. Do not let them prejudice you against me because I do not sign my name to these communications; if I did, although I am a genuine Socialist and a member of the party in good standing, they would kick me out of the party—I will come out in the open when this set of traitors are not running the party to destruction as fast as they can, some of them have boldly admitted that if they could not run the party and control it, that they would ruin it; I am going to expose them every time that I get the chance, and I will keep on doing it as long as Comrade De Leon, or the S. L. P. will allow me the use of the columns of The People to do it. It will be their undoing; do as they are doing, comrades, buy the Daily People to see what is said in the way of telling the truth about what is said and done in the General Committee of our party. What do we care about the report of the conference call by our C. E. C. not to have a demonstration against capitalist conduct and their proposed official murder of our brothers and comrades Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John in Idaho? But to satisfy their petty spite and self exalted and vain glory to be first to rally; if they were true Socialists, they would not want to be first, but to have a united demonstration; they would want to make it as large as possible; even if Daniel De Leon was one of the speakers—self-glory, destruction of Socialist principles is all that they have done in the demonstration at the Central Palace on the 13th inst., and good Socialists that were there will be convinced of the fact within a year from this writing. Now, comrades, I have not told you one half what happened at this General Committee last Saturday night. Whoever looked in "The Worker" in vain for the report this work, read The People and don't depend upon "The Worker", for if you do, it will mislead and deceive you; if you cannot get the Daily People, subscribe for the Weekly; it will enlighten you and keep you at least partly posted. Remember, that I am not in the pay of the S. L. P., nor Mr. De Leon, but I do this to try to save the party from destruction.

UNDER THE WHITE TERROR.

New York, March 17.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cts. a bottle.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

F. B. M., COLORADO CITY, COLO.—The suggestion has been anticipated, as you will see. Gov. Altgeld's Pardon is started in this Weekly and will be continued for three issues until finished. It will also be put in pamphlet form. Send orders for Weekly and pamphlets.

T. B. W., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—He who does not believe the workingmen can be united on the economic field, and yet talks labor or Socialist politics convicts himself out of his own mouth a politician, scheming for graft.

W. G., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Moyer is a member of the General Executive Board of the I. W. W. Haywood was the chairman of the Chicago Convention that launched the I. W. W. Both are officers, President and Secretary, respectively of the Western Federation of Miners, which is the mining Department of the I. W. W.

D. F. P., DETROIT, MICH.—The language of the Democratic-Republican press on the Colorado-Idaho affair is intended to make calm discussion impossible. If the men are guilty they should be punished. There is no question about that. The only question is, seeing that no one can know anything about this, of his own knowledge, the probabilities are to be inferred from the authentic facts. Now, then, these facts point to a conspiracy. What other explanation fits the secret extradition proceedings on palpably perjured testimony?

F. P., CINCINNATI, O.—The charge is probably false. That S. L. P. man would deserve to be shot who allowed a pure and simple political Socialist to anger him to such an extent that he would become embittered, drop the issue, and make a personal issue out of it. The S. L. P. man keeps his temper, and never forgets the real issue. Of course, men have to be attacked, but only in so far as they are upholders of Wrong. In all such instances the attack must be vigorous, and supported by proof. This is an S. L. P. characterstic.

J. L. B., NEW YORK—What would you have the "Under the White Terrors" do? Keep quiet and thus allow the Volkszeitung-Worker keep the rank and file of their party in total darkness upon what is going on? Those two papers stand convicted of suppressing information, of mutilating it, of forging letters. They have established over that party the censorship that the White Terror of the Tsar has established in Russia. Shall those who have discovered the fact keep it secret from their fellow members?

J. B., FARMINGTON, MASS.—The "intellectual" usually has a book to sell. He will do nothing to put the market in jeopardy.

R. P., COLUMBUS, O.—The association of capmaker bosses called recently upon Gompers to have him keep his New York capmaker lieutenants in order. Gompers's answer was: "Gentlemen, my advice to you is that you yield and put out the I. W. W. capmakers. It will be for your own good. If you allow those I. W. W. men to come in, just so soon as they are in force they will tear the guts out of you. That is what will happen in the future". How is that from a "labor leader"? It will interest you to know the answer that the bosses gave him: "We are doing business now, and not in the future".

B. C. B., DEROIT, MICH.—The Working Class is THE thing. It must effect its own emancipation. Whoever is not of the Working Class owes to that Class whatever advantages of education he has enjoyed. It should be his pride to bestow such acquisitions upon the Working Class. If he affects disdain for it, then his acquisitions are worthless, and he is in the Movement only to exploit it.

J. S., NEW YORK—Volkszeitung Germans like Taenzer and Simon are a disgrace to the genius of the German race. Think of such mountebanks calling upon "we Germans" to keep the "American disruptionists from bringing about unity", as these two worthies did in their Assembly Districts.

M. W., NEW YORK.—The pawnbroker shops that have the sign of the three balls are licensed establishments. There are not a few establishments that do pawn-broker business without license. These, of course, are illegal emporiums of usury. As a rule they are also "fences", receivers and concealers of stolen goods.

S. A. G., ALBANY, N. Y.—The reason is obvious. The Volkszeitung Corporation and its A. F. of L. dependencies are naturally furious at The People. This paper's staunch advocacy of the I. W. W. and equally staunch exposure of A. F. of L. crookedness can not choose but make the Corporation squirm. Hence also it was afraid to allow the Committee of the Industrial Council to appear before its conference on the Moyer-Haywood demonstration.

B. H., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—1st, Werner, the Editor of the Philadelphia "Tageblatt", had better stick to the subject of Free Love. On that he is an undisputed expert. As to the Trades Union Question, he had better leave it alone. To use a German figure of speech, of that subject he understands as much as the ox does of potato salad.

2nd, The story is false. The I. W. W. does not deal in scabbery. It leaves that business wholly to Gompersism. It is a warmed-up old lie against the S. T. and L. A.

A. S. Y., NEW YORK—Are you sure you are not insulting the intelligence of the honest rank and file of the Volkszeitung Corporation party when you express the fear that the attacks on the Corporation may be resented by them as personal to themselves? From the dozens of letters that come into this office from that membership it is clear the honest rank and file know how to distinguish between themselves and the corrupt leadership that has them by the throat through the privately owned paper. Be on your guard. There may be rank and file men who affect to be offended. All such are in with the leaders.

M. M. H., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—As Lowell said of himself, it is easy for boys who know that they are excited to think that they are inspired. It is easy for capitalists, who feel the cold steel entering their souls, to imagine they are perambulating lumps of persecuted righteousness.

J. C. NEWARK, N. J.—Send in matter whenever the spirit moves you.

"A WEAVER", TUCKAHO, N. Y.—It is a waste of effort to get an A. F. of L. Union officer to investigate a strike. He gets up the strike himself as a source of revenue, and keeps it up as long as he can. Is he likely to "investigate" to a purpose, and stop assessments that keep him in clover?

E. L. L., NEW LONDON, CONN.—Not so fast! The intercollegiate Socialist agitation is inestimable. It tends to disarm opposition; it tends, thereby, to lame the arm of the foe. This is valuable work. Of course, all the value of such work may be nullified. If the intercollegiate Socialists should set up the claim that only such agitation should be made, that only the element whom they reach should be seen to, etc., then they would, by so much, do harm. But even that harm is transitory. So vast a Movement as the Socialist needs all sorts of arms. For a while these arms will seek to be exclusive. Circumstances will force them together. In the meantime, the real work, the work of drilling the infantry of the Movement, the Working Class, the most essential work must be seen to. In the measure that this is done, the rest will come. That work will bring on order, and "set the bones."

T. S., LOUISVILLE, KY.—Constitutions are above by-laws. To the extent that by-laws are in violation of the constitution of a body they are null and of no effect.

B. T. W., MADISON, WIS.—Fail not to note how worried the capitalist press, professors and pulpiteers are lest the Working Class fail to act in accordance with the dictates of civilization and the law, and how those some professors, pulpiteers and press are treating Moyer and Haywood without the simple respect due to men and citizens.

W. E. H., NEW YORK—This Colorado-Idaho affair is helping to expose the hypocrisy of the Kangaroo privately owned press. They shout: "Workingmen must be united!" and both here and in Chicago they promote the spectacle of disunion. They shout: "Break the capitalist conspiracy of silence!" and they are being daily convicted of being in a conspiracy of silence against their own members, whom they try to keep in Cimerian darkness concerning events in their own party.

V. P., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Dr. John Evans, Bishop of Meath, started in life as a chaplain of the East India Company at Hugly, Bengal. He acquired the nickname of the "merchant parson" and became wealthy.

HUNGARIAN FEDERATION, DETROIT, MICH.—The notice came too late for the Weekly.

A. A. H., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—True, "legislation creates the corporation". But is that any truer than that the axe creates the lumber? "Without legislation, no corporation", true again. But also true it is that "without the axe no lumber". For the same reason that, although the axe is used in creating the lumber, the wielder of the axe is the master and true creater, the wielder of the legislation is the master and true creator of the legislative acts. The legislature moves only as the master, the capitalist class, directs. Political govern-

(Continued on page 7)

[illegible] C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

The last regular meeting of the above Committee was held at 2-6 New Reade street, Friday, March 16. E. C. Schmidt, chairman; A. Olson, Secretary pro tem. Members present: Schmidt, Jacobson, Schwenck, Heyman, Olson, Anderson, Katz and Teichlauf; absent and excused: Crawford, Walsh, Moren and Wolff; without excuse: Coddington and Eck. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Reports: Financial report for week ending March 3 showed receipts $103.57; expenditures, $125.82, and for week ending March 10, receipts $48.01, expenditures $27.63. Committee elected at previous meeting to consider Section Mesa County, Colo., proposition relative to calling a special national convention tendered their report and recommended that the matter be referred to the members of the N. E. C.; adopted. Committee to handle C. G. Davidson, Minn., matter, was not present to give a report. The matter was for that reason laid over to next meeting.

The National Secretary reported that the general vote on the amendment to the Party constitution proposed by Sections New York County and Monroe County, N. Y., respectively, resulted as follows:

For amendment No. 1 of Section New York County there were cast 926 for and 69 votes against.

For amendment No. 2 of Section New York County there were cast 992 votes for and 19 votes against.

For amendment No. 3 of Section New York County there were cast 978 votes for and 19 votes against.

For amendment No. 4 of Section New York County there were cast 875 votes for and 82 votes against.

For amendment No. 1 of Section Monroe County, N. Y., there were cast 853 votes for and 77 votes against.

For amendment No. 2 of Section Monroe County, N. Y., there were cast 873 votes for and 80 votes against.

All of the foregoing amendments having received a majority of the votes cast the same were declared adopted and they are hereafter part of the constitution of the Socialist Labor Party.

Communications: From Section Chicago, Ill., on local matters; from Herz, Washington, D. C., and Stevens, Baltimore, Md., relative to prospects of reorganization of Section at Washington, D. C.; from Section Lynn, Mass., organizer, reporting expulsion by Section Lynn of M. T. Berry on charge of altering vote in his own favor on vote for delegate to N. E. C., preferred by Section New Bedford, Mass. Various other charges had been preferred against Berry and considered used as cause for expelling him. Organizer Gilhaus reports from Houston, Tex., on work in that city, holding good meetings, speaking at Moyer-Haywood demonstration meeting and getting subscribers and renewals. From Organizer Williams from Los Angeles, Cal., reporting result of his work also explaining conditions of the territory regarding propaganda and organization work. From International Socialist Bureau acknowledging receipt of $300 for the Russian Revolutionists fund. From New Haven, Conn., reporting election of new organizer, also stating that Section has entered its local campaign. From California S. E. C., about prospects of Pacific Coast agitation circuit. From Henry Fuehrer, Cincinnati, O., regarding a person willing to come to this country and act as Polish organizer for S. L. P. and I. W. W. Committee thought it could not consider the question and instructed the National Secretary to notify writer of its reasons. From Philip Veal reporting from Hoveney, O., on Party matters and I. W. W.; also from Veal from Marion, Ind., reporting of good meetings and arrangements for other meetings. From Phoenix, Ariz., relative to I. W. W. and S. L. P. members being compelled to leave Bisbee on account of being members of said organizations. Section San Antonio, Tex., and Section North Hudson, N. J., reported election of officers. J. J. Condon, of Smith, S. D., was on application accepted as member at large. Adjournment.

A. Olson, Secy., pro tem.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

For the week ending March 17th, 267 subscriptions were received for the Weekly People, and 36 mail subscriptions for the Daily People, a total of 301.

Now, then, comrades, let us pull ourselves together and beat this record from now on. Strike while the iron is hot.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

We had a busy week of it. Fifty thousand Moyer-Haywood leaflets sent out.

Chicago headquarters took 20,000 of the leaflet, "Address to Wageworkers," and the New York Industrial Council got 5,000 of the same.

Samples of the Moyer-Haywood protest leaflet have been sent to all Sections. Comrades see to it that your Section gets a supply, and then see that the leaflet is circulated. These are days when every member can do something for the Movement. Push the work of education and organization.

LETTER BOX.

(Continued from page 5.)

ment is the creature, the capitalist class the creator.

J. B., CHICAGO, ILL.—"A. M. Simons, Editor" is charging Trautmann with being in collusion with the S. L. P. to break up the S. P., you say? What is Trautmann doing? He stands upon and advocates the principles that to "bore from within" is stupid, where it is not dishonest; that "neutrality' on the economic field spells gougerism in behalf of the Civic Federationized A. F. of L.; that the political unity of the Working Class is conditioned upon their economic unity; that craft Unionism is not "nobly waging the class struggle," but is ignobly waging the graft struggle. True enough, these be all principles that the S. L. P. has stoutly maintained and the S. P. as stoutly denied, and its press is still denying. But, if Trautmann is, therefore, in collusion with the S. L. P. to smash the S. P., then the presence of "A. M. Simons, Editor" in the I. W. W. leaves room for but one of two alternatives—

Either "A. M. Simons, Editor" is also in collusion with the S. L. P. to smash up the S. P.;

Or "A. M. Simons, Editor" is in the I. W. W. only to do all the mischief he can by indulging his favorite characteristic of back-biting.

E. M. E., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The future historian of the Movement will devote no little space to the facts that go to prove that the American Movement has had a long struggle to emancipate itself from the domination of a set of alien popinjays, who had neither knowledge nor character, and whose chief feature was ignorance of the country's language, institutions, history and mood, coupled with a bitter dislike for the same. But we are getting out of the woods.

K. P., ELIZABETH, N. J.—A war between the United States and China is in the cards. China is not going to start it, the United States will find the pretext. On the same principle that to organize the unorganized is a cause of war for the craft Unions, for a nation that once was an importer of goods itself to start production, and to do so upon the scale that China will be able to do it, is felt as a provocation to war by the nation that formerly furnished large imports. The pretext will be sought and found.

F. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—1st, The number of immigrants admitted in 1900 was 448,572; in 1901 it was 487,918; In 1902 it was 648,743; in 1903 it was 857,046; in 1904 it was 812,870. No available figures as yet for 1905. In round figures the total immigration for that year was about 1,000,000.

2nd, Of these immigrants, in 1900, there were 18,507 Germans, 100,135 Italians, 18,650 Swedes, 9,951 English, 35,730 Irish;

In 1901 there were 21,651 Germans, 135,996 Italians, 23,331 Swedes, 12,214 English, 30,561 Irish;

In 1902 there were 28,304 Germans, 178,375 Italians, 30,894 Swedes, 13,575 English, 29,138 Irish;

In 1903 there were 40,086 Germans, 230,622 Italians, 46,028 Swedes, 26,219 English, 35,310 Irish; and

In 1904 there were 46,380 Germans, 193,296 Italians, 27,763 Swedes, 38,626 English, 36,142 Irish.

No available figures as yet for 1905. Next week on illiteracy.

F. M. G., DETROIT, MICH.—Apply to the subject of party-ownership of the press the reasoning given above, on a different subject to "Mr. M. H., Minneapolis". It is easy for boys who know that they are excited to think they are inspired, so is it easy for intellectuals, who know they can push a quill, to think they are God-ordained Socialist Editors. It is not the least of the evils of looseness on party-ownership of its press that it encourages such vainglory. Every quill-pusher appoints himself "Editor"—and that road leads to corruption. The press of a Socialist party is one of the wheels in the party's administrative machinery. To allow private interests to run it is like farming out, in capitalist style, a department of the government.

R. T. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Read instructions regarding notices under heading "Official," last page of Weekly.

E. B., COLUMBUS, O.; O. B. V., BUTTE, MONT.; F. B., RED WING, MINN.; F. O'H., ANACONDA, MONT.; E. L., PUEBLO, COLO.; A. B., ALBANY, N. Y.; J. E., READING, PA.; W. H. T., BUENA VISTA, PA.; R. D., GUTHRIE, OKLA.; E. N. A., CHICAGO, ILL.; D. B., RUTLAND, VT.; S. L. B., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; T. W., NEWARK, N. J.; F. D. T., DOVER, N. H.; I. P., NEW YORK; F. S., BOISE, IDAHO; A. P. H., TORONTO, CAN.; D. D., ONEONTA, N. Y.; D. J. O., HARTFORD, CONN.; M. L., TRENTON, N. J.; L. K., CHICAGO, ILL.; D. J., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; F. L., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; A. S. M., EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.; F. G., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; H. B. A., LONDON, ONT.; V. F., HVARF, SWEDEN; E. C., ST. LOUIS, MO.; L. P., NEW YORK; R. B., PATERSON; W. J. G., COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.; H. F. AND B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.; X. X. CHICAGO, ILL.; U. U., DENVER, COLO.—Matter received

STATE CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1)

Vacancies were elected. New York N. E. C. member reported. The Convention then adjourned at 6.30 to 8 p. m. to hear reports of committees and discuss good and welfare of the Party.

The report of the State Executive Committee was as follows:

Comrades:—Your State Executive Committee in rendering this report, does so in a spirit of optimism, coupled with a recognition of the actual conditions confronting the Party in this State.

Since our last State Convention we have suffered reverses; but we have also won great victories. We lost our place on the ballot; but recent events, namely, the Russian revolution and the launching of the Industrial Workers of the World, by flouting opportunism and promoting revolutionary organization, have proven our principles and tactics sound and invincible. The result has been to increase our influence and to awaken among the wage workers a desire for unity with us, to the dismay of capitalism and its henchmen in both the political and trades union worlds of labor.

With the capitalists in control of the election machinery we can be put on and off the ballot, as they please; but with right principles and tactics, and a sound devoted working class on our side, final victory of our cause is inevitable. Under such circumstances the spirit of optimism is pre-eminently appropriate.

The loss of our place on the ballot has had little, if any, effect on our membership. Our stamp account with the N. E. C. shows that we sold a thousand more stamps in 1905 than we did in 1904. Rudolph Katz, in his tour of the State last year, organized seven Sections, two branches and three I. W. W. locals. His success leads to the belief that, with an organizer, or two, more continuously in the field, a great improvement can be effected in our membership. The convention should take some action on this organizer matter.

Our changed status on the ballot, actuated the Socialist party—which has been compelled by a decision of the courts in favor of the Democratic party to drop its former name of Social Democratic party—to attempt to deprive us of our time honored name and existence as a party. This attempt was successfully combatted by your S. E. C. Despite the strenuous, but impotent efforts of the corporation lawyers in the Socialist party, the S. L. P. retains both its name and its integrity as a party. Our defence enabled us to expose the reactionary element in the Socialist party as foes of working class solidarity. It involved us in an expenditure of $300. This expense you are urged to have your Sections defray by means of contributions.

This year conditions require us to nominate by petition for the coming election. In order to secure the necessary signatures your S. E. C. has urged upon the Sections the appointment of notaries public, and it has apportioned among the Sections, certain counties adjoining their own, all of which they are to canvass. Counties that cannot be covered by the Sections, will be looked after by local notaries, whose co-operation has been secured by your S. E. C. and by one or two organizers, with the powers of notaries public, whom your S. E. C. will send into such counties. All of this matter is more fully covered in the report of the Correspondence Bureau, an auxiliary body created to aid the S. E. C. which report will be submitted to you. As the securing of signatures is one of the most important questions before this convention, your S. E. C. requests your earnest consideration of the matter, also your hearty and enthusiastic support of its actions and plans in relation thereto.

Other questions worthy of consideration are the questions of Socialist unity and the endorsement of the I. W. W. These two questions are really one. Your S. E. C. urges an endorsement of the I. W. W. The I. W. W. promotes the constructive revolutionary working class spirit, in accordance with modern industrial development, for which we have always striven. And it furnishes a basis for the unification of the socialist parties. This is amply proven in the unity conferences between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party of New Jersey. Your S. E. C. recommends that this State Convention approve of the labors of the New Jersey unity conferences and pledge itself to labor to promote them to the end that Socialist unity may cease to be a matter for lengthy discussion and a powerful factor in the overthrow of capitalism.

Yours fraternally,

The New York State Executive Committee, per Justus Ebert, Secretary.

The evening session was also a brisk one.

The first commitee to report was the Party Press Committee. It submitted figures showing the circulation of the Weekly People in the State; endorsed the action of the N. E. C. in raising funds to publish books, and upheld the action of the business management in securing advertising. The report was adopted, but not until there had been a thorough discussion of plans for increasing the circulation of the Party Press.

Next the Committee on Ways and Means was heard from. It recommended the circulation of subscription lists and the holding of at least one picnic or entertainment by each Section, in the interest of the State campaign fund, the Sections to receive a percentage of all funds collected and raised. Recommendations were accepted, after the matter of suggesting weekly colections on the contribution lists had been included. This report also elicited a discussion, in which there was a helpful comparison of devices for raising the sinews of war.

The Committee on Mileage submitted a report showing that 17 of the delegates present were entitled to $107.37 for railroad fares. Ordered paid; as were bills aggregating $10.20, for rent and other necessary expenditures in connection with the convention.

The following resolution on the I. W. W. was adopted:

I. W. W. RESOLUTION.

Whereas, the Socialist Labor Party has in the past contended and still contends that political action alone on the part of the working class in order to capture the public powers is not all-sufficient for the emancipation of the working class from capitalism, and

Whereas, we further contend that an economic organization while being absolutely essential, must in order to be effective, be organized on lines fitted to cope with the industrial conditions prevailing under modern capitalism, that is, recognize the class struggle and seek to organize the whole of the working class upon Industrial lines, thus preparing it to back up its political victories by taking and holding the means of production and establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth, in which the worker shall receive the equivalent of the full product of his labor, i. e., by overthrowing Capitalism; and

Whereas, we recognize that such an organization at present exists in the Industrial Workers of the World whose fitness is being proved by the persecution of the officers of its Mining Department, the Western Federation of Miners, and whose growth is feared by the capitalist class, and its outposts, the labor misleaders; therefore be it

Resolved, that we the delegates of the New York Socialist Labor Party in State Convention assembled hereby advise and urge the members of the S. L. P. and of the working class generally to join the unions of the Industrial Workers of the World and thus aid in building up and perfecting a true organization of the working class, which shall be at once a correct basis for political unity, a strong weapon in the hands of the workers in the everyday battles with the capitalist class, and the means of effecting their final emancipation from wage slavery.

The Committee on Unity submitted a report, as a result of which the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLUTION ON UNITY.

Whereas, events of far-reaching economic and political importance, namely, the Amsterdam International Congress, the January 22nd Russian Revolutionary demonstrations, the brutal aggressiveness of the capitalist class as exemplified in the Moyer-Haywood outrages, and the demoralizing impotency of the Civic Federationized A. F. of L., coupled with the world-wide rapid development of capitalist industry and the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World, have made apparent the necessity of, and created a desire for, a united political and economic organization of the working class for the overthrow of capitalism; and

Whereas, the Socialist Party of New Jersey and the Socialist Labor Party of the same state, have already held a series of conferences looking toward this necessary and desirable end: and

Whereas, the New Jersey Unity Conferences have decided upon a comprehensive economic and political basis by which the object of their labors may be achieved; and

Whereas, this basis will be submitted to the two organizations represented in the conferences for their consideration and approval; therefore be it

Resolved, that this State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of New York approve of the results of the deliberations of the New Jersey Unity Conference and pledges itself to further them until the question of working class unity is no longer a matter of discussion, but a factor of great importance in the overthrow of capitalism.

RESOLUTION ON MOYER-HAYWOOD OUTRAGES.

Whereas, for more than a decade the miners of the West, have shown themselves to be staunch defenders of Labor's rights, manfully resisting capitalist encroachment thereon, and uniting with other organizations in the Chicago Convention of 1905, in launching the economic forerunner of the Socialist Republic, the Industrial Workers of the World; and

Whereas, Ex-Gov. Steunenberg was killed by unknown persons on December 30, 1905, and his death has been made a pretext for the attempted destruction of the Western Federation of Miners, by placing the responsibility for the crime on the innocent shoulders of the officers of the miners' organization; and

Whereas, in pursuit of this dastardly plan, the aforementioned officers, President Chas. H. Moyer, Secretary-Treasurer Wm. D. Haywood, and George W. Pettibone, prominent ex-member of the executive board, were kidnapped and taken from Colorado to Idaho in defiance of the law; and

Whereas, such a conspiracy—a conspiracy in which the capitalist foreman of the Canyon City Grand Jury is now shown to be implicated—if allowed to pass unchallenged will be duplicated in every part of the country, to the utter enslavement and destruction of the working class; and

Whereas, certain capitalist papers, by publishing without investigation the statements and articles of paid agents and tools of capitalist news bureaus, are doing their utmost to stultify the intelligence of the nation, and create a false sentiment against the Western Federation of Miners, and its wrongly accused officers; therefore be it

Resolved, that this Convention of New York State Socialist Labor Party, call upon all the Sections within its jurisdiction, to render moral and financial support to the Western Federation of Miners, to the best of their ability and to stand with the Industrial Workers of the World in the fight for the defense of Labor's rights and the final overthrow of capitalism; and be it further

Resolved, that we condemn the above mentioned capitalist press for its attempt to lull into inaction the working class, while its brave defenders are being murdered on false and ungrounded charges; and be it further

Resolved, that we recommend to our Sections that every effort be made to push the circulation of the Daily and Weekly People, the only papers that offset this deadly attempt, and the only channel through which the working class can get a correct report of the dastardly attempt of the capitalist class to destroy its life and liberty.

Following the adoption of the resolutions, there came a discussion of State representation to the National Convention. It was decided to divide the State into three districts, down, middle and up State, the first to have eight delegates, the last two four each. New York was made the seat of the State Executive Committee, and the present method of electing to latter body was affirmed.

After a speech from the chair on the necessity of incessant activity during the coming campaign, the Convention adjourned convinced that the work done was a good preliminary to that end.

NOW READY

LEAFLET No. 2.

ON

THE COLORADO-IDAHO OUTRAGE

The Mine Owners' Association Conspiracy against Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood, and their associates of the Western Federation of Miners, the Mining Department of the I. W. W., must be brought before the great tribunal of Labor—the Working Class of the land. Every workingman must be reached.

To counteract the venom that the capitalist press is spewing forth to becloud and lame the minds of the workers upon this latest capitalist outrage the Labor News will have ready the coming week a leaflet which should be spread broadcast. An aroused, clearly posted and correctly directed working class sentiment will effectively call Idaho, Colorado and other officialdom to order.

Reach the Workers! Organize Committees to distribute the leaflet. If you cannot get others to help start the work yourself. Resolve that you will do your duty! The situation is desperate!

Price, delivery prepaid,
1,000—$1.25
100—20 cents
50—10 cents

Send on your orders.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
2-6 NEW READE ST., N. Y.

The Miners' Magazine

RADICAL AND RATIONAL. A FEARLESS TRIBUNE OF THE WORKING CLASS. ADVOCATING INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL UNITY OF ALL WAGE WORKERS.

"The great mass, upon whose shoulders rest the stability of this Nation, have been lulled to sleep, and while they slept, in the belief that human liberty was safe, a silken thread was woven, which to-day has become a mighty cable which the power of a Hercules or a Samson cannot break."

"The Industrial Workers of the World has run up the flag of economic freedom and the Western Federation of Miners is with the new-born union of united men and women in the struggle to drive wage slavery from the face of our planet."

The Miners' Magazine, published weekly by the Western Federation of Miners.

Subscription, $1.00 per year.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Miners' Magazine and the WEEKLY PEOPLE will be sent to one address for $1.20 per year.

Subscribe through the office of the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

UNITY CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 3.)

on this. I don't care whether the name is S. P. or S. L. P. Change my resolution to read S. L. P. if you wish. But I do want an expression by this Conference—a recommendation that steps be taken to unite. We have found a basis for unity; if that basis is accepted by both parties then I want steps taken to bring about actual unity. I don't wish it left simply as a basis endorsed. The resolution will force a vote upon the practical question of unity. There will be a fight in the S. P. against unity, this resolution will force the fight. I would rather see the resolution defeated than tabled or altered other than as I have suggested.

Schmitter, S. L. P.—I see that Comrade Glanz argument boils down to this: he does not want to see the issue side-tracked. The state convention of the S. P. he fears might not sanction the work of the Conference and in that event he wants this Conference to have power to act by having a recommendation that will provide against its work being blocked. Behind the back of the Conference they are talking of traps and trying to discount the work done here. We of the S. L. P. have been asked if we are sincere for unity. I am sure the S. L. P. will adopt the manifesto. Comrade Glanz fears that the S. P. vote may not carry further than adoption and he wants us to recommend practical action beyond that.

Hossack, S. L. P.—Surely if the manifesto carries upon referendum to your membership, it means that the state organization will have to carry the matter further—to the national organization.

Glanz, S. P.—Certain members of the S. P. are trying to block the work of this Conference. This Conference has made an honest attempt to unite the two parties. The manifesto leaves it to the membership. It does not say to them, that this Conference, in addition to finding a basis for unity, also says there must be unity.

Oatley, S. L. P.—I do not think there is any need for such a resolution as the one we are considering. If anyone asks if anything looking toward unity has been done, you can certainly point to the manifesto as conclusive evidence that there has.

The resolution being put it was defeated.

Gallo, S. L. P.—I would like it recorded that the S. L. P. side voted against the resolution as they think it premature. I don't want it to appear as if grounds for unity having been found, the S. L. P. voted down a unity proposition. which would give a wrong impression. While I see what Comrade Glanz is getting at I don't think his resolution covered the object.

Reilly, S. P.—Isn't it understood that if the membership adopt the findings of the Conference the state organization will have to take the further necessary steps?

Gallo, S. L. P.—They may say we led you in, and then try to block your work. I am glad Comrade Glanz brought the matter up and think that a motion covering what he has in mind should be passed.

Headley, S. P.—I move the following: That in the event of the findings of this Conference being approved by the S. P. and the S. L. P., in the state of New Jersey, steps be taken to bring about a national conference between the two organizations, in order to bring about unity on a national basis. Seconded.

Gallo, S. L. P.—Offered as a part of the motion, which was accepted: we the delegates here assembled pledge ourselves to take the necessary steps.

Killingbeck, S. P.—To make it more emphatic, I would add: That immediately on the acceptance of the basis of unity by our respective state organizations we will call upon our national organizations to issue the necessary referendums.

This also was accepted as a part of the motion.

Hossack, S. L. P.—I would like to ask Comrade Glanz if this covers what he has in mind?

Glanz, S. P.—Yes, it does. I want the whole Conference to go on record as favoring unity and pledging itself to bring it about. I have received communications saying that I have been led into a trap and that the Conference is not for unity, and this will be my answer.

The question being called for, the motion: Resolved, that in the event of the findings of this Conference being approved by the S. P. and the S. L. P. in the state of New Jersey, steps be taken to bring about a national conference between the two organizations, in order to bring about unity on a national basis; and we the delegates here assembled pledge ourselves to take the necessary steps, immediately, on the acceptance of the basis of unity by our respective state organizations, calling upon our national organizations to issue the necessary referendums: it was unanimously adopted.

Killingbeck, S. P.—I move that the standing committee be empowered to pass upon the minutes of this session and to authorize same for publication.

Carried unanimously.

The Conference then adjourned to meet upon call of the secretaries.

The Conference, which first met December 17th, 1905, having now practically ended its labors adjourned with cheers, in the fervent hope, even confidence, that it had laid the foundation for a class-conscious, united and powerful revolutionary Socialist political movement, not only in New Jersey but in the nation, and that it had also paved the way for the accomplishment of this condition precedent for the overthrow of the capitalist reign of rapine and terror.

James M. Reilly,
Secretary for S. P.
John Hossack,
Secretary for S. L. P.

The above minutes were adopted, and ordered sent to the Socialist press for publication by unanimous vote of the Committee empowered by the Conference to pass upon said minutes, which committee met at S. P. Headquarters, Newark, Saturday evening, March 17th.

Glanz, James and Reilly for S. P.
Eck and Hossack for S. L. P.
Gallo, S. L. P., absent.

For information on the progress of the Moyer-Haywood outrages, read the Daily People.. It averages about a page of matter on this important episode a day. Manifestly it is impossible to reproduce this quantity of news in the Weekly People. Therefore you should read the Daily People, if you want to keep posted. One month, 40 cents; three months, one dollar; six months, two dollars; one year, three dollars and fifty cents. Address Daily People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

"KLEENO"

to clean your hands with, made for **Machinists, Printers, Railroad men, Blacksmiths, Hardware men, Miners, Engineers, Shoemakers, Plumbers, Metal Workers, Housewives, Servant Girls, Etc. Better than sapolio, cheaper than soap. Send for sample 10 cents. Postage 4 cents, Agents Wanted.**

IDEAL SUPPLY CO.
5837 Centre avenue, Chicago, Ill.